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ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	8257	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are Imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE. VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,469	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 23, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS. MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

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CALCUTTA—2-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
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WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,655 tons, on the 4th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA." 1,820 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 30th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 21st April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th April.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th March, 1899

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May. 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Ambert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	SchRitz	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INOUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavino	5,000	30th March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "DORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 25th March, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1899.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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HAVE JUST UNPACKED A
NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
PERAMBULATORS
AND
MAIL CARTS
OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.
Fitted with India-Rubber Tyres.
Perambulators. Prices from Rs. 42 and
Mail Carts..... ,, ,, ,, 16 cash.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
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SPECIALITY IN
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Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Confits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

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BICYCLES! BICYCLES!!

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 0

Our 12 years' standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
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INDIGESTION— DYSPEPSIA.

THE FIRST SYMPTOMS should never be neglected. Easily eradicated if promptly treated. They become, if neglected, highly distressing and painful and more and more difficult to reduce.

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Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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SORE THROAT, BRUISES,
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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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THOSE COMPLAINTS

which arise from impurity or poverty of the Blood can be efficiently dealt with by means of

SARSAPARILLA.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS are unsurpassed and unequalled, because they are invariably

FRESH, PURE, AND SWEET,

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Enrich the Blood and Expel all Impurities.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 per Bottle.

THE SAME IODISED.

Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

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THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
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HEALTH PRESERVED DISEASE PREVENTED

By the daily use of "LIFEBUOY" ROYAL DISINFECTANT SOAP.
Experiments have proved that it destroys Typhoid, Cholera, Diphtheria, and Carbuncle Microbes. Price per 12 oz., Tablet, Rs. 0-4.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF OTHER SOAPS.

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(ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.)

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OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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ALL OF J. H. STEWARDS MANUFACTURE.

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Steward's Deer Stalking Telescope ...	235 0
The "LORD BURY"	95 0
POWERFUL STAND Telescope Rs. 30, 54 & 72	0

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD. will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY the 31st instant. and 1st and 3rd proximo, those days being holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

SALE OF THE LEASE OF A PIECE OF GOVERNMENT LAND AT MAHIM CAUSEWAY WITH THE BUNGALOW, OUTHOUSES, OFFICE AND ALL BUILDINGS STANDING THEREON, KNOWN AS THE CUSTOMS MASTER'S BUNGALOW.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the lease of the above-mentioned Land at a nominal annual rental of one pie per square yard for 50 years, once renewable for a second term of 50 years at a revised rental, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, on THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1899, at 1 P.M.

Plan of the premises, form of the lease, and the conditions of sale can be seen at he Collector's Office; and the premises can be inspected any day from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on application to the Preventive Officer, Mahim, Fort.

W. T. MORRISON,
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 28 h March, 1899.

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1. SHAHINSHAH GREY ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old, strong and powerful, magnificent charger.
2. MOGAL CHESTNUT ARAB, 15-, 6 years old.
3. JAMSHID CHESTNUT ARAB, 15-1, 6 years old.

MOGAL AND JAMSHID has received the 1st and 2nd prize at the last Bombay Horse Show.

Both very handsome and perfect much.

Particulars apply to

MR. ABDOOR RAZZAK BIN CURTAS,
No. 6, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.

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MADON, SONS & CO.

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Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compares favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

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Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

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of All Brands.

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Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

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Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

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DOYLIES, SHEETING, &c
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

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From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

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J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wrought Iron Beams
About 1,000 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock.
Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jacke's and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 21; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TEAS! TEAS! HUGE REDUCTIONS in SUPERB TEAS OF THE BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION, LD., FOR FEW DAYS ONLY. Nearly 25 per cent less. 1 lb. tins at the following reduced rates: Re. 1, annas 12, 9, 8-5 per lb. Loose in bulk less 1 anna per lb. MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA—Capital Instantaneous Photographs of all the Boats that took part, including several of the starts now on view, at the ROYAL YACHT CLUB and ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Horaby Row, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Rs. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unexceptionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

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MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-Class European Hotel, occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"Found it very clean and very comfortable. Food excellent and nicely served. Xmas dinner especially was particularly good—Manager doing all in his power to render their stay most thoroughly enjoyable.—Geo. PO—ND Major."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 251," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Guzarati, Tamil, Malivalim, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Battliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Battliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Battliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Battliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Battliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rost and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to late. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 5,
Packing and Postage extra.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd floor of White House, near Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, plated and crockeryware, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps by R. Ditmar, oil paintings and pictures, English carpets, one ebonised cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in very good order, etc., etc., the property of P. LLEWEL, LYN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at St. Vincents' Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, one sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, crotons, Ceylon palms, ferns, Poona standard roses, &c., &c., the property of Major H. P. DEMMOCK, I. M. S., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4-30 P.M. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANIAN ROW, PYDHOWNI,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Munmohundas Casidas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property, unless in the meantime same is disposed of by private contract.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Banian Row, without the Fort, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,227 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 1673 and 1864, new No. 8259, old Survey No. 2.93, and new Survey No. 1249, under tenure, quit and ground rent, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 6237, and Street Nos. 94, 96, 98 and 29, 31, 34, and bounded on or towards the north by the Banian Row, on or toward the south by Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the east by the property of the late Hormusjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Malpa Moosa Kaka.

Private offers for the purchase of the above property are hereby invited.

For futher particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

On FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 7-30 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, Ceylon palms, Poona standard roses, orchids, fern house, garden tools, etc. etc, the property of ALEX M. TOD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Oval, opposite Sailors' Home, the property of the HON. SIR A. WINGATE—

1 large double pole tent, with carpets, chicks, etc., complete.
1 large rowti.
1 necessary tent.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 strong grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 ray pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
2 English hunting saddles, in very good order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 29th, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Westfield," Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, mahogany cottage piano by Rose, handsome landau, strong-built vis-a-vis, waler mare, 8 years old, quiet and ridden by a lady, waler horse, side saddle, brass bull fountain, table ornaments, oil paintings, wind-proof lamps, Persian carpets, Milner's fireproof safe, a large collection of choice plants, tubs and China and other pots, etc., the property of Messrs. G. ASHBY and R. M. ROE.

The property of a Lady—

1 English brougham by W. King and Co., of Long Acre, London.
1 English waggonette or brake by F. Selby and Co., London.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, above Messrs. Norman and Co. the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household and office furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, large size cooking stove with chimney, cottage piano by Soundy, copying press, counter, Vienna iron safe on stand, Hicks lamps, Brussels and oil carpets, etc., the property of H. CHICK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF GROUND WITH THE BUILDING BUILT THEREON, SITUATE NEAR CLEVELAND BUNDER AT WORLEE.

On SUNDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the executor of the will of the late Jamsetji Pestonji Randaria, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground situate on the east side of the Cleveland Road, Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2608 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing thereon and bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. Loveland between the brook and the premises, on the west by the Cleveland Road, on the north by the premises in lease to the Bombay Tile Company, Ld., and on the south by a private road belonging to Mr. Cleveland leading to the Bunder and which premises are in the occupation of the tenant of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHIPPI CHANDLOR BALAJI SHAMSHET STREET.

By order of Mr. Baba Laxuman, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 149 of 1897 and in pursuance of the order dated the 15th day of December, 1898, in the said suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 4 p.m., the Equity of Redemption of Ladkibai, widow and executrix of Raghavji Mohundas, the first defendant in the said suit, in the following immoveable property subject to the claim of Munji Currim the mortgagee of the said property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground a portion of which admeasuring two kathis is Fazendari land belonging to Damodhur Mohunjee and the remainder of which is Government Freehold or Pension and Tax land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Balaji Shamshet Street, Shirpee Gully in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 243 and on third square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the said Balaji Shamshet Street or Simpee Gully, on or towards the east formerly by the house of Sudoba Dalia Tailor, and now by the house of Ramchander Luxuman Dalas Tailor, on or towards the south by a public Halaikore passage, and on or towards the west by the house of Doaramser Khimji, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Tribhowandas Ruttonji Mody and Runchordas alias Narrondas Tribhowandas Mody and are now in the occupation of Ladkibai abovenamed or her tenants and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 523, new No. 2556, old Survey No. 1-3203, new survey No. 1912, the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 51, 55 and 56, Ward No. 522, and which said hereditaments and premises are particularly delineated in the plan annexed to an indenture dated the 9th day of April, 1894 and expressed to be made between the said Tribhowandas Ruttonji Mody and Runchordas alias Narrondas Tribhowandas Mody of the one part and the said Ladkibai of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghavji, Attornies for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th March, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, DEFACED STAMPS GOLD PUFFLS, CLOTH, &c,

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction This day WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, 1899, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort the contents of book packets, parcels, etc. remained unclaimed in the dead letter office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books periodicals, gold patlis, cigarettes, coats, trousers, inkstands, silk cuttings, socks, defaced stamps, cards, sample clothes, ect.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th March, 1899.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURES	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenyle in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 2-12, 4-4 and Rs. 20 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
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Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

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CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS
Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.
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"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW

CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

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QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

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BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
63, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause "from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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PRICE Re. 1 per vial.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuls, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

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N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Court,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED.

REQUIRED by the BYCULLA CLUB a STEWARD (native). Replies stating qualifications and salary expected to be sent to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Byculla Club.

NOTICE.

FOR CONVENIENCE of our constituents, we now have a TELEPHONIC communication No. 221. Messages will be taken down in Shorthand, and our business is fully developed to be carried on the American Principle.

P. J. BRAIZE, F. C. S. S.
Manag. Proprr.
Bombay Type-Writing Co.

22nd March, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Sadd

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,00,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to the Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ....
PENANG .... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

DRAFTS AND REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RAWLINS, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANKOW, PENANG,
BANGKOK, HIOGO, RANGOON,
BATAVIA, ILOILO, SAIGON,
BOMBAY, LYONS, SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, NAGASAKI, SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW, NEW YORK, TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG, PEKING, YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .. 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND 6,990,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 0-39a., Low water, 6.5m., 0-24a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Nellie Watson's Novelties.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalam, Zanzibar, Ibo, and Chinde, per extra s.s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Mr. Shivram V. Boandarker is a candidate for the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation caused by the death of Mr. G. W. Roughton, who was a representative of the Justices of the Peace.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, this evening, at 5-30, the following papers will be read:—"An Ethnological study, India and England," by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., and "Marriage Customs amongst the Parsees, and their comparison with similar customs of other nations," Part II., by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Last evening, a large audience assembled in the Town Hall to witness a performance by the members of the Philharmonic Society. The performances by the orchestra were excellent, and gained the appreciation of the audience. The cantata, "Schicksalslied Song of Destiny," Brahms, was rendered in the first part, and later in the evening the chorus gave Villiers Stanford's "Revenge." Both were given with good effect, and reflected great credit upon the conductor, Lieut.-Col. Martin. A fuller report will appear in to-morrow's paper.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of February last one horse and 4 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners, while 9 horses and 43 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment; and 293 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 44 cartmen for overloading their carts, and 12 offenders warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER.—On Monday night, Mr. F. Lincoln gave a farewell entertainment at the Tivoli Theatre, which was not particularly well-attended. The entertainer was in Bombay in January, and his concerts were well-patronised as they deserved to be. His effort on Monday evening was most entertaining, and for two hours he maintained the interest of his hearers, who were in a constant state of merriment. Mr. Lincoln's imitation of the sounds of insects and musical instruments was very clear, while his mimicry of the bridegroom's response at a society wedding was extremely ludicrous. His patter is excellent, and his representation of German and French amusements provoked incessant laughter.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Domingo Cardoza, an inhabitant of Goa, was charged with murdering Caetan Fernandez and a woman, named Eugena Carvalho on or about 9th October 1898, in the village of Peerampore, near Goa. Captain Marian De Leao, of the Royal Portuguese Artillery, stated in his evidence that he was chief of the Goa police and been deputed to investigate this case. Two persons, named Juan DeSouza and Santan Cardoza, had been arrested in connection with the murder, and on information received from one Ignatius Joseph Soares, witness came down to Bombay and had Domingo Cardoza arrested in a lane adjoining Sheikh Abdool Rahiman Street. Soares was the next witness examined. He deposed to his having seen the accused and his accomplices assaulting the deceased persons with bamboos. When witness went to the scene, the accused ran away. He found Fernandez dead, and the woman, Eugena, speaking feebly. Both were bleeding profusely from wounds. There was a knife near the woman, which the witness identified as that of the accused Domingo. The Magistrate certified that a *prima-facie* case had been made out for the extradition of the accused, Domingo.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY).

DISPUTED COAL CONTRACTS.

HOMEE N. A. WADIA *vs.* THE BENGAL COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

His LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff is a Parsee merchant carrying on business at Hornby Road under the name of Homee Wadia and Co., while the defendants carry on business by their agents in Bombay, The Bombay Company, Limited. The claim of the plaintiff in this suit was for the sum of Rs. 6,600-13-5, being the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of the breach by the defendants of a contract dated the 19th August 1897. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that the defendants, by their agents, agreed to supply to him their Deshargur coal from time to time during the period of one year from 1st September 1897, and it was agreed that the total quantity to be indented for by the plaintiff during the period should not exceed an average of 350 tons per month, and that the price thereof should be Rs. 13 per ton. Prior to the month of July, 1898, the plaintiff indented for and the defendants delivered an aggregate amount of 1,552 tons under the said contract. The plaintiff gave notice on the 12th, 16th, and 18th July 1898 respectively, that he would require quantities of 200,500, and 1,500 tons of the coal, and on the 16th July 1898 that he would require the balance of the 4,200 tons deliverable under the contract. Defendants had delivered to the plaintiff or on his account 200 and 500 tons, but had refused to deliver any further coal under the contract. The defendants having so failed to deliver the balance of 1,948 tons due under the contract, the plaintiff purchased the same in the market, and now claimed to recover from the defendants by way of damages the sum of Rs. 6,600-13-5 being the difference between the contract rate and the price at which the plaintiff so purchased with interest from 25th August 1898. Plaintiff was willing, however, to give credit to the defendants for the sum of Rs. 2,613 due by him in respect of the 200 tons, and prayed judgment for the balance of Rs. 3,987-13-5, and interest.

His lordship, after reviewing the facts and the law of the case at considerable length, found that the plaintiff was entitled to the damages which he claimed after giving credit to the defendant company for Rs. 2,613, due on account of the 200 tons which had not been paid for. Plaintiff was entitled to recover, as claimed, interest at 9 per cent from 25th August 1898 after allowing for Rs. 2,613 interest at 9 per cent. from 5th September 1898, due from him to defendants. Account to be struck as from this date and interest on judgment to be at 6 per cent. Plaintiff's costs to be borne by the defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL).

A DECREE AGAINST LADY JANBAI.

MEHERALLY MAHARAJ *vs* LADY JANBAI.

This was a suit instituted by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 2,200 advanced on promissory notes executed by the defendant. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhoy & Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, seeing that the defendant was not in court, said that her solicitors were Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, and considered that some difficulty might have arisen owing to the death of Mr. Roughton.

Mr. Davar said that was not the cause, as the managing clerk had been spoken to in regard to the matter.

The plaintiff was then called. He said that he had advanced to the defendant Rs. 1,200 on the 3rd of December on a promissory note, and another sum of Rs. 1,400 on the 9th September 1897 at 12 per cent. and one rupee per cent interest. He had applied for repayment, but had not received the amounts.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs in favour of the plaintiff.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

LIST of entries for the Ship's boats (in service rig) race of the 2nd day of the Regatta postponed from Saturday last, 25th instant, and to be re-sailed this afternoon at 3 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
H M S Magdala's Cutter Nos. 2 and 3	Lt L H Richardson
Do do Galley	Capt H L Fleet
Do do Cutter No. 1	Mr G B Hazell
Do Abyssinia's Cutter Nos. 1 and 2	Lt L H Richardson
Do Plassy's Cutter	Do
Do Eclipse's Pinnace	Lt Mawbey
Do do Cutter No. 1	Do
Do do Galley	Do
Do Marathon's Galley	Lt J H D St John
Do do Cutter Nos. 1 and 2	Do

Course No. 9, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port; round Red Channel Buoy (W N W of Butcher Island,) leaving it to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard and thence to finish at Committee Vessel. Length of course 9½ miles.

DISINFECTING PILGRIM SHIPS.

PROVISION OF STOVES.

REGARDING the provision of disinfecting stoves on pilgrim ships in accordance with rule 58 (1) of the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act the following correspondence and resolution were published yesterday:—

General Department No. 1368.
Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1375 dated the 7th April 1898—

Submitting, for information and such action as may be considered necessary, copy of one No. 465, dated the 24th March 1898, from the Port Officer, Karachi, together with copy of a letter No. 126, dated the 22nd March 1898, from the Health Officer, Port of Karachi, who brings to notice, with reference to Government Resolution No. 6131, dated the 8th November 1897, that the steam disinfector which was on board the S. S. Cashmere was not of the Geneste Herscher type or that made by Rietchel and Hennebrig of Berlin but was manufactured in Bombay; and observes as follows:—

"2. I did not wish to raise any objection in this case as the apparatus had apparently been approved at Calicut, the port at which the voyage commenced, (*vide* page 44, paragraph 53 (1) of the Pilgrims Manual), but as the Government Resolution above quoted distinctly specifies the kind of disinfector pilgrim ships should carry I would recommend that such ship-owners be directed accordingly so that no delay and inconvenience may ensue to ships intending to leave Karachi."

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, No. 2575, dated the 2nd June 1898—

Submitting a report by the Superintendent, Preventive Service, Bombay; and observing as follows:—

"2. The Cashmere would seem to have begun her voyage as a pilgrim ship from Calicut where she took on board, it is believed, about 200 pilgrims—the total number she measures for being 546. She then went to Karachi and embarked some more pilgrims: thence she went to Arabia, landed her pilgrims and came to Bombay. The port at which she began her voyage as a pilgrim ship being thus one not in the Bombay Presidency, the orders in Government Resolution No. 6131 of 8th November, General Department, would not apply to her. And as the Health Officer of Calicut, the port from which she did begin her voyage, apparently approved of this disinfector, no offence has been committed and nothing can be done beyond pointing out to the owner of the Cashmere and other ship-owners that whenever the port from which their pilgrim ships begin their voyages is one of the Bombay ports they will have to get a disinfector of the kind prescribed in the Bombay Government Resolution, General Department, No. 6131."

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department No. 3650, dated the 27th June 1898:—

"Rule 58 (1) of the rules issued under the Pilgrim Ships, Act, 1895, lays down that every pilgrim ship shall carry a disinfecting stove approved by the Health Officer of the Port in British India at which the voyage is to commence. Last year the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay asked for an expression of the opinion of Government on the subject and it was ruled by the Resolution of this Government, No. 6131, dated the 8th November 1897, that pilgrim ships should be fitted with proper steam disinfecting stoves such as those of the Geneste Herscher type or those made by Rietchel and Hennebrig of Berlin. In March last the S. S. Cashmere carried about 200 pilgrims from the Hyderabad State for the Hedjaz from Calicut via Karachi, at which latter port it was found that though the vessel had on board a steam disinfector that would ordinarily answer the contemplated purpose of disinfection, it did not come up to the standard laid down by this Government. As the disinfector had apparently been approved at Calicut, the port at which the voyage commenced, no objection was raised at Karachi in this case.

"2. I am, however, to forward copies of the papers (This Government Resolution No. 6131, dated the 8th November 1897. Letter from the Health Officer of the Port of Karachi, No. 126, dated the 22nd March 1898. Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, No. 2575, dated the 2nd June 1898.) for the information of the Government of India and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that some uniformity of practice is disirable in this matter and that it is necessary to prescribe some definite standard for the guidance of Health Officers in the various Indian Ports."

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), No. 803, dated the 4th March 1899:—

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. 3650, dated the 27th June 1898, forwarding, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of correspondence regarding the provision of disinfecting stoves on pilgrim ships in accordance with Rule 58 (1) of the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and suggesting that, as some uniformity of practice is desirable in this matter, a definite standard should be prescribed for the guidance of Health Officers in the various Indian Ports.

"2. In reply I am to state that, after careful consideration of the question, the Government of India do not think it would be expedient to prescribe the use of any particular class or make of machine, and that their opinion will be sufficient to instruct Port Health Officers to pass any machine which will effect disinfection in the manner prescribed in paragraph 4 of the letter from this Department, No. 1951, dated the 6th August 1898. I am to suggest that the attention of ship-owners should be invited to the 'Bowman' apparatus manufactured by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay, which appears to be effectual and can be obtained at a comparatively small cost. I am, however, to add that vessels which have already an apparatus sufficient for practical purposes should not be required to get a new one."

Resolution.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the officers concerned for information and guidance. The purpor, of the letter should also be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, with reference to Government letter No 6132, dated the 18th November 1897.

2. The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay should be requested to inform Shipping Companies in Bombay as desired by the Governments of India, and the Commissioner in Sind should similarly inform the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, and Shipping Companies at that place.

R. B. STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract paragraph 4 of the the letter from the Government of India, No. 1951, dated the 6th August 1898.

4 It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the instructions for disinfection in the appendices to the rules both for outward and inward vessels are indefinite and liable to be misunderstood. I am to suggest, therefore, that for the first three clauses of the Appendix of the former and for Rule 2 of the Appendix to the latter should be substituted the following simple specification which, in the opinion of the Government of India, will be generally understood and at the same time will secure thorough disinfection and will meet the requirements of Foreign Governments.

"Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets etc., which are contaminated or *suspected* and other articles to be disinfected should be exposed for 15 minutes to saturated steam—under pressure if possible—at a temperature of not less than 100° C. (212° F.), care being taken that the steam shall reach all parts of each article to be disinfected."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	6	13
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	11	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pannawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada....	10	12	46
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	24	16	22
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	22	13	63
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	9	6	24
G Mahim and Worli	5	6	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown.....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	44	61
Total.....	90	114	308
Total plague deaths to date.....	41,899	36,722	
Same date last year.....	107	109	239

SPECIAL PLAGUE OFFICER'S REPORT.

Surgeon-Colonel Wilkins' review of the week's plague in Bombay says:—There has been an increase in the number of admissions in the Hospital and the type continues about the same. 17 Hospitals show an increase and 12 show a decrease. The mortality is slightly better. A slight decrease in the number of Evicts and an increase in the number of Contacts. The private camps have also an increase.

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on Monday.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT MADRASA-I ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

OPENING OF A MAHOMEDAN LIBRARY.

His EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST presided, last evening, at the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, Hornby Road, and performed the ceremony of opening the Anjoman-i-Islam Karimeya Library. A large number of European and Native gentlemen were present to witness the proceedings, the representatives of the Mahomedan community being chiefly in evidence. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Greig, Aide de-Camp was received at the entrance by the Honourable Mr. Jurtice Budroodin Tyebji, the President of the Anjuman, Mr. Fatehali Shaikh Ahmed, Mr. Kazi Abdul Karim, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin. The library is located in the central hall of the building. It contains sixteen cupboards capable of holding several thousand volumes.

The proceedings opened with the reading of the report of the institution, from which we give the following extracts:—

It was on 20th September 1880 that the Madrasa was opened with a head master and two assistant teachers and about 50 pupils on the rolls. But the attendance soon began to rise from day to day and additional classes had to be opened and the staff increased to meet the increasing demand for education, The attendance of the Madrasa continued to rise steadily, not without slight ups and downs, till by the time when the plague broke out in 1896, it stood verging on 800, (all the branches put together). But here unfortunately the plague appeared on the scene and brought the attendance down to 535 (the present strength of the Madrasa). About 25 boys were carried away by death, many left Bombay, and others were compelled to leave the schools to earn their living on the death of their parents or guardians. The loss thus sustained by this Madrasa was however less in proportion to that sustained by many other schools. The daily attendance had generally been very fair, averaging to 85 per cent. in the Anglo-vernacular school and to 90 per cent. in the vernacular schools. Having regard to the fact that so few Mahomedans go in for secondary education as is shown by the reports of other schools, we think it a matter of congratulation that our schools have succeeded in attracting such a large number. Although the high school classes are not yet so full as could be wished, the future is not without promises of satisfactory developments. It is gratifying to note here that since an impetus for the spread of education was given by the Anjuman, the apathy to education of which the Mahomedans are so often found guilty, had been slowly but surely disappearing. This institution has been indirectly of greater service to Mahomedan education in as much as its example has since led to the opening of several schools and Maktabs by private and public agencies. It is a matter of common complaint that the educational career of Mahomedan boys is of short duration, as the poor classes do not aspire beyond what just enables them to earn a mere pittance, while the mercantile classes content themselves with what should just help them in their business life. In spite of these drawbacks the Anjuman have sufficient reasons to congratulate themselves on having at last overcome many difficulties in the way of Mahomedan education, such as poverty, modesty of aspiration, want of home training and the like, and succeeded in sowing the seeds of a solid education which it is hoped will yield satisfactory fruit in future. As to the final results achieved by this institution, which generally go a good way to determine the efficiency of an institution, it may be mentioned here that the results for the years prior to 1894 are merged in other high schools, to which this school served as a feeder, yet among the ex-students of that time this institution can claim 3 Barristers, 2 M.A.s 3 B. As; and a large number undergraduates. Of the 3 boys that were plucked at the Matriculation examination of this school in 1894, two subsequently passed the entrance examination of the Allahabad University in April 1895, and five of the succeseful candidates from this school are expected to take the B.A. degree next year. Besides in 1894 this school carried the Ellis Prize in Persian, the Sir Frank Souter and Jairaj Peerbhoy scholarships; in 1895 this schoolheaded the list of successful candidates at the University School Final Examination; in 1897, the Sir Frank Souter, the R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial and the Lord Sandhurst scholarships were awarded to this school; and in 1898 the Sir Frank Souter scholarship was won by this High School for the third time, H. H. the Nizam's Government have since the year 1891 placed in the hands of the Anjuman the sum of Rupees 600 per annum for the purpose of awarding scholarships to deserving students who may prosecute their studies in any of the colleges affiliated to the University. These funds have been of great use and have afforded much assistance to the poorer Mussalman students and it is a matter of much regret, to the Anjuman that His Highnes's Government have stopped the scholarships since last year. Last year Mr, Adamjee Peerbhoy in acknowledging the congratulatory address given him by the Anjuman on the occasion of his appointment to the office of the Sheriff of Bombay, was pleased to endow this institution with the handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of founding a scholarship, which might enable deserving students of the high school to continue their studies for the University examinations. Another donation of Rs. 3,000 has been received from a Memon gentlemen, Mr. Hajee Suleman Shah Mahommed, of Cape Town, for similar purposes. His Highness the Nawab Sahed of Rampore during his stay in Bombay in September 1896 was pleased to pay a visit to the Anjuman schools and to mark his appreciation of the efforts of the Anjuman announced a donation of Rs. 5,000 and a permanent grant of Rs. 600 per annum. It is of special interest for the Anjuman to note that among the distinctive features of its working during the year 1898 is the magnificent offer by Mr. Kazi Abdul Karim for the foundation of the Karimia Library, the opening ceremony of which has been graciously promised to be performed this evening by His Excellency. The donor is one of the leading Mahomedan citizens and is also the proprietor of a flourishing publishing house in Western India. He is well-known for his charities. The establishment of the free public Library which mostly consists of oriental books, is a real boon to the Mahomedan public. The best thanks of the Anjuman are due to the donor for his generous donation which is a proof not only of his liberality but also of his enlightened appreciation of his efforts in the cause of education. The Library consists of a large number of oriental books (Arabic, Persian, Guzerati, and Hindoostani) worth about Rs. 10,000 and the fitting cost Rs. 3,000. A readable stock of English books has also been provided. The total donation thus amounts to about Rs. 15,000. Amongst the special features of this Library may be mentioned the facts of its being open to all Mahomedans in general free of charge and of its containing a very large stock of Oriental works of interest for Mahomedans. The Madrasa-i-Anjuman Islam is also furnished with another Library on a smaller scale but of greater practical utility to the school staff. This Library owed its existence to the funds raised by the Anjuman in order to perpetuate the memory of Mr. C. Tyabjee the late President of the Anjuman and Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, who took a leading part in raising funds for the school building. This Library consists chiefly of books of reference and works on the theory and practice of teaching. In conclusion we have the pleasure to record that a good boarding house in connection with the school, of which a great need has for a long time been felt, will shortly be added to the Anjuman schools. This is estimated to cost about Rs. 30,000 in order to make provision for forty boarders, out of which Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail and Hajee Yusuf Haji Ismail have kindly offered to contribute the sum of Rupees 17,500. The balance will for the present be provided out of the endowment funds of the Madrasa. When the scheme was started the Anjuman had every reason to hope that Government would be pleased to make up the deficiency but this expectation, we regret to say, has been disappointed in consequence of the great pressure on the resources of Government and other financial exigencies. The Anjuman, however, has no reason to doubt that this amount will eventually be made good by Government. The best thanks of the Anjuman are in the mean time due to Mr. Kazi Abdul Karim as well as to Messrs. Hajee Mahommed Hajee Ismail and Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail for their munificent contributions and also to other enlightened and public spirited gentlemen who have from time to time helped the Anjuman with their liberal contributions.

Some of the students then went through an interesting programme of recitations in Arabic, Urdu, Gujrati, Persian and English, which were well rendered and applauded by the audience.

The next function was the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils.

H. E. the Governor then in addressing the meeting said: Mr Justice Badrudin Tyabji and gentlemen. The time has now come for me to play my part in the evening's proceedings. It is my pleasing duty now to declare open the Karimia Library, which has been the gift of a generous Mahomedan gentlemen, Mr. Kazi Abdool Karim, (cheers). He has conferred a lasting benefit upon the Anjuman-i-Islam by his generous gift, and I feel sure that every one here present has fully appreciated that gentleman's gift. But before I proceed with my remarks I must refer to a personal incident, which takes me back for nearly twenty years. Twenty years ago I was in this country and was travelling from Bombay, where I had been staying with one, whom we all revere and love, I mean the late Mr. Maxwell Melville. I was travelling to the famous rock of Jubalpore, when I had for my friend and companion a young barrister, who was going there no doubt on business, whilst I was only travelling for pleasure. But the companionship of my co-traveller added greatly to my pleasure and to my knowledge, and I may at once say that that gentleman was Mr, Justice Badrudin Tyebji himself. (Cheers). I have no doubt that during that journey, following the general practice of the globe-trotter, I asked him innumerable questions, and I have little doubt also that I told him a great deal of my own country. Years have passed on since we visited Jubulpore together, and the next time that I saw my friend and acquaintance, Mr. Tyebji, was when I communicated to him the direction of the Secretary of State for India offering him a seat on the High Court Bench which he has so honourably and worthily occupied. This is the first time that I have had the opportunity of distributing prizes at the Anjuman-i-Islam in the four years that I have been here. It seems to me as if there is hardly any institution left in Bombay where I have not been on a mission similar to the present. While I congratulate those boys to whom I have given prizes to-day, I would ask their parents not to be in a hurry to take them away from schools, where evidently they are showing signs of great intelligence and capacity of receiving further education. I have been informed that in many ways it is difficult to keep boys at school after they have passed a certain examination. It may be that in the struggle of life they find it difficult to continue their studies, and I would commend this Society to all those who are in any way able to assist it, because of the help it gives to those who cannot help themselves. We have heard to-day that the donation, which is annually given to this institution by H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, has been stopped, but, I hope, only temporarily. But we are also encouraged by the fact that the Nawab Saheb of Rampore has promised the annual donation of Rs. 600 to the Anjuman which I hope, will be greatly appreciated. (Cheers.) I would only make one passing remark in regard to the pestilence that is still with us, but which, I trust, is now on the decline. In looking round the hall I recognise many faces of those who have been our co-operators and who have been doing their utmost to assist the poorer classes of this city. I also observe one amongst the number, whom I may hold up to the managers of this school as an example of education, and who has lately come to this city to aid us in our present struggles, I mean Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob. The Sirdar, who hails from Scinde, obeyed the behests of Government to see what he could do amongst the community with which he is acquainted. The services, which he has performed, have been of a nature of which it is impossible to speak too highly. The tact and judgment displayed by him in carrying out his work have gained for him the respect and admiration of all with whom he came into contact. I mention his name for two reasons; first because of the work he has done, and secondly that you may recognise the fact that education has enabled him to rise in the trust of the government and also to a great extent in that of the community among whom he lives. I am glad also to see another gentleman amon you, whom I have seen for the first time on an occasion like this, I welcome especially this evening the presence among you of the head of the Church in the person the Bishop of Bombay. (Cheers). I assure one and all that whilst the Bishop is the head of our Church he has come out with the broadest sympathies and with the keenest desire to be of help to any community, whatever their creed may be. (Cheers) Now, gentlemen, there is a sad memory which came to my mind the moment I accepted your invitation. The work and worth of the late Honourable Mr. Dharamsy is far better known to you than to me. It was my good fortune to have his advice and his services on the Legislative Council of this Presidency, and I know that there was but one feeling amongst the Europeans, and it was deep regret that a career not only promising but of such great value had been so untimely cut off. I say on the Anjuman-i-Islam upon getting this splendid library which I now declare open. I am glad to observe, Kazi Abdool Karim, that in recognising the value of your gift, the Secretary states that you are the head of a printing firm, which, notwithstanding the present trying times, is in a most flourishing condition. I would like to see that in years to come this library will long stand as a monument to the charitable act, which is an honour not only to yourself but to the community of which you are a member. (Cheers.) Now Mr, Tyebji, in bringing my remarks to a close, I will say that when my actual connection with Bombay shall cease, which it must do in comparatively few months. I shall hope to hear from my fellow traveller of twenty years ago not only of the flourishing condition of the Anjuman-i-Islam, but also of the successful career of the pupils, who have been brought up within its walls. (Loud applause)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebji said:—Before we disperse this evening it is my pleasing duty to move for a cordial vote of thanks to H. E. the Governer for his kindness in being present among us on this occasion. When we consider the enormous pressure upon his Excellency's time, the multifarious duties which he has to perform, and the weighty matters of State requiring his attention, it is a matter of marvel to me that his Excellency can yet find time for ceremonies of this description. His presence among us, I venture to think, denotes not only a keen interest in the cause of education generally but also a desire to encourage us in our efforts to improve the moral social and intellectual status of our co-religionists in this presidency Gentlemen, the Anjuman has special reasons to be grateful to the successive representatives of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. It was Sir Richard Temple who enabled us to start the schools in the first instance with the handsome contribution of Rs. 6,000 (six thousandrupees) in annum. It was Sir James Fergusson who granted to us this beautiful plot of ground upon which the Madrassa now stands It was Lord Reay who enabled us to erect this building with a contribution of about Rs. 40,000, and laid the foundation stone and it was Lord Harris who performed the opening ceremony of this handsome building in which we are now assembled. And gentlemen it is H. E. Lord Sandhurst who has just performed the ceremony of distributing the prizes and opening this useful library. But gentlemen, I have every reason to hope that our thanks will also be due to H. E. for enabling me to complete the boarding-house which is now in contemplation and the extreme need for which has been felt for so many years past. Gentlemen, my first acquaintance with H. E. Lord Sandhurst is not of recent date. It dates so far back as 1879 A. D. in a compartment of a Railway carriage, amidst the romantic beauties of the marble rocks of Jubbalpore, I little thought then that I should one day as President of the Anjuman have the honour of welcoming my interesting young fellow-traveller, as Governor of

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BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir	do.
Return from Inkerman	Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	do.
Quatre Bras	do.
Roll Call	do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo)	do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	Allen Stewart.
Kassassin	R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	do.
Guns to the Front	Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1793)	Douglas Cooper
Charge of the Heavy Brigade	G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons)	do.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Love Letter	By Luke Fildes, R. A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled)	E Caldwell.
A Football Match	W H Ostend.
Companion to above	do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen)	R Morler.
Roused (Lions)	H Dicksie
The Captive	Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss	Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Circe	By Lord Leighton, P R A. (His last Picture.)
"Rosa" and "Ivy" (Companion)	By Herkomer, R A.
Corona	C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	E J Poynter, R. A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs)	Sir Edwin Landseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs)	do.
A Dead Head (Dogs)	A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dog)	do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs)	do.
La Source	Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups)	S Carter.
The Good Shepherd	W C Dobson

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

In the price of Consols there was a drop of 1-16 per cent. yesterday in London, to 110 15-16. French Rentes remained at 102 1-4 ; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime, to 25'22 fcs. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £67 1-16 ; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 115 1-2. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 7-16d. per oz. ; while in New York the price of the metal remained at 59 5-8 cents per oz ; and demand Exchange on London advanced 1-4 cent., to 4·85 3-4 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 35 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market ; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 33 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment to Havre Antwerp and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, Market quiet in tone ; Brown Rapeseed at 32 1-2s. per 416 lbs, same shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market quiet ; Linseed at 36s. per 416 lbs. April-May shipment, to Havre buyers via the canal, tone of the market quiet.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market Spot-Mid Americans advanced 1-32d. yesterday, to 3-3-8d per lb. American Arrivals were unchanged ; and East Indians maintained their current level. The day's sales were 10,000 bales ; and the Imports 8,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats dull. Arrivals firm. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 5-16 cents per lb ; Futures declined 5 points each to 5·94 and 5·92 cents for June and September respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales, and the arrivals to date this season give the following comparison with those in 1898 and 1897.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Monday's Receipts	24,000	13,000	7,000
Two days' do.	39,000	27,000	16,000
Since 1st September	7,491,000	7,843,000	6,208,000

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	105,000	99,000	59,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	28,000	52,000	40,000
" " to Continent	33,000	93,000	39,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	74,52,000	78,16,000	61,95,000
" Exports to U. K. "	29,81,000	28,32,000	26,44,000
" to Continent "	27,92,000	31,33,000	22,94,000
" Stock in the Ports "	7,90,000	9,61,000	7,45,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Total visible supply of all kinds	45,40,000	42,54,800	35,98,570
" " of Surats	1,46,000	1,11,040	2,19,030

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	17,56,000	11,75,440	13,11,010
" London	4,000	2,000	3,000
American afloat	90,000	2,38,500	1,02,000
East Indian "	4,000	1,000	10,000
Total	18,54,000	14,17,940	14,27,010
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 11-32d.	3 5-16d.	4d.
" Good Bhowaugger	2 25-32d.	2 7-8d.	3 3-8d.
Difference	17-32d.	7-16d.	5-8d.

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet in tone today, and without any material change in prices. There is a fair business doing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet but steady.

FREIGHTS are a dull market. Lines have been done for Trieste and Venice at 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per ton, for April shipment, and at 16s. to 16s. 6d. for ready.

EXCHANGE.—The market re-opened this morning with a steady feeling at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce ; but there was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, chiefly from the bazaar, and a moderate business was reported. Later in the day 1s. 3 31-32d. became the best rate obtainable for Telegraphic and Demand ; and at closing rates were given as follow, in a quiet market :—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s.	3 31-32d. per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic.	1s.	3 31-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s.	4 5-32d. "
Francs	1·70	"

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the	Head Office. Inc.	Rs.	20,71,577
" " "	Branches. Inc.	"	11,34,382
Other " "	Inc.	"	49,03,947
Government Securities	Inc.	"	16
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	5,20,392
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	15,89,604
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	53,078
Cash	Inc.	"	62,07,332

As disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day for yesterday (when the bank was closed), the cash Balance stood 62 1-2 lakhs higher on Saturday last than it did on the preceding Saturday, at 187 3-4 lakhs, against a diminution of 17 lakhs, at 125 lakhs. Public Deposits at the Head office increased by some 20 3-4 lakhs, and at the Branches by 11 1-4 lakhs ; Private Deposits by 49 lakhs ; Bills Discounted and Purchased by 15 3-4 lakhs ; and the Balances with other Banks by 1·2 lakhs. In Loans, on the other hand, there was a falling off of some 5 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT Paper has been quiet in tone to-day with 101 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 1s. 1 1-8 for Account, and 94 1-2 for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—Prices have shown atendency to fall away.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th March, as compared with the Statement of 18th March :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 18. Rs.	Mar. 25. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	...	...
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,05,786	75,77,363
Do. do. at Branches	54,16,309	66,50,691
Other Deposits	276,36,924	325,90,871
Post Bills	6,702	6,803
Credits, undrawn	21,54,495	18,79,361
Rs...	581,75,216	633,05,093
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,69,226	104,69,242
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073	34,79,073
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	73,31,633	77,66,757
Loans do. do. do.	139,51,538	134,32,146
Bills Discounted and purchased	100,62,353	116,51,957
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,611	28,723
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	2,21,173	2,79,251
Cash	125,07,837	187,75,159
Rs...	584,75,216	663,05,093

RAILWAY RETURNS.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 18th March, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,056	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	51,233	42,250	11,980	...	45,250	...
Parcels, &c.	83,393	73,462	12,131	...	1,13,053	...
Goods						
Other earnings	6,293	4,152	2,1	...	2,357	...
Total for week	1,16,116	1,19,864	25,252	...	...	...
Aggregate	17,11,407	15,54,144	...	...	1,60,663	...

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th March 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	...	700
Or per mile of Rail way	18	23	...	41
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	2,810	3,290	12	6,112
Total for 10 weeks.	3,110	3,690	12	8,812
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	111	720	6	837
Per mile of Ry do.	6	42	...	48
Total to corresponding date do.	1,292	4,035	95	5,472

Decrease for the week Rs. 137
Increase to date " 1,340

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—March 6, at Lucknow, the wife of R Jackson P W D, of a son.

MONKS—March 13, at Mar Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of J H Monks, of a son.

DEATHS.

JERSEY—March 18, at Madras, General Hospital, Major C de Jersey, Royal Artillery.

KINGSLEY—March 23, at Golaghat, Thomas Kingsley, Tea Planter, Assam.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1899.

THE Chinese problem will enter on a new and very interesting phase if Russia and Great Britain have come to an understanding, and the Czar is prepared to settle all questions in a sense agreeable to England. There may be some scepticism as to the sincerity of this tardy recognition by the Power that has hitherto sought to exercise a virtual protectorate—consecrated in the Cassini Treaty—over the Celestial Empire, that Great Britain's long supremacy in the Far East cannot be extinguished by a mere stroke of the pen. But European diplomacy has been singularly at fault in estimating the strength and the drift of the forces seeking an equilibrium in that part of the world. For many years before the China-Japanese war, the British Government regarded China as the pivot of our policy. An Empire with a population of three to four hundred millions of people was believed to supply a counterpoise to Russia, the value of which could not be over-estimated. When Japan, armed to the teeth, was forcing a quarrel on China, wholly unprepared for war, Lord Rosebery, foreseeing that the Korean complication might lead to the intervention of Russia, proposed that the Powers should come to an understanding in the interest of peace. The Continental Powers were not prepared to make a naval demonstration in which Great Britain would infallibly have played the principal role. They preferred that the war should continue. The general expectation was that China would organise her great resources and drive the Japanese out of Korea, as she had done three hundred years ago, and that after a few indecisive battles at sea things would go on very much as before. The sudden collapse of China took them all by surprise, and for a time they were apparently unable to decide as to the best course to adopt. Great Britain recognising that she had once again put her money on the wrong horse, changed her whole attitude. She threw over China and applauded the new civilisation, the energy and the success which marked Japan as the rising Power in the remoter East. She refused with indignation the invitation of Russia to intervene to prevent China from being deprived of the Liao-tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur, with Wei-Hai-Wei on the opposite side of the Gulf of Pechili. Nevertheless, at the outset of the war, when the Japanese fleet under Admiral Itlo was approaching Wei-Hei-Wai before dawn, the design failed through the precipitation with which the British squadron saluted the Japanese flag before sunrise, and thus warned the Chinese to be on their guard. The British Government had maintained a friendly attitude towards China in the early stage of the war, and insisted that the Japanese war vessels should not approach Shanghai or the region traversed by the Yangtse-Kiang. The destruction of the Chinese fleet at the battle of the Yalu and the fall of Port Arthur changed the whole outlook. It was seen that Japan might be a useful ally against Russia, while China had proved helpless alike on sea and land, the destined prey of the spoiler. Why should not that enterprising power be permitted to enjoy the fruits of her marvellous career of victory ?

Russia did not see things in the same light. What Japan sought to secure by successful war, the Northern Power had fixed her hopes upon years before. She wanted ice-free seaports. Port Arthur and Talienwan seemed made for the purpose. They would also subserve another purpose ; exercising a very real pressure on the Court of Pekin, and thus enabling the Government of the Czar eventually to dominate the whole of China. In the meanwhile, their possession would ensure the complete command of Manchuria with twenty millions of a population at once docile and warlike, the same race that had placed the present dynasty on the throne of China. The Treaty of Shemoneseki gave the Liao-tung Peninsula and the Island of Formosa to Japan, and left that Power a free hand in the Korea. Russia thus saw her coveted access to the open sea once more barred, Japan dominating the Korea and placed in a position of commanding influence at the gates of Pekin. M. Leroy-Beaulieu, in the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' shows very clearly why Russia was constrained to secure the co-operation of allies when intervening to compel the modification of the Treaty. He also discloses the secret misgivings of France in lending herself to a policy by which she had little to gain and placed a good deal at the mercy of the chapter of accidents. Russia was resolved not to permit a new and ambitious Power to substitute a hostile influence for her own at Pekin. But she hesitated to act alone, lest she might find herself face to face with Great Britain in alliance with Japan. She therefore represented to France and Germany that the definitive establishment of Japan on the mainland would be as injurious to their interests as to hers. For various reasons they allowed themselves to be convinced, and five days after the signature of the Treaty, the Ministers of three Continental Powers presented to the Government of the Mikado diplomatic notes, courteously intimating that the occupation of the Peninsula of Liao-tung by Japan would be a source of permanent danger to the peace of the Extreme East and of the whole world. The first impulse of the Mikado was to refuse at all costs to abandon the advantages secured by the Treaty. The Japanese Ministers sounded the Government of Great Britain as to whether they could count upon her support. England could not make up her mind to espouse the cause of Japan and thereby risk a conflict with three Great Powers that could utilise the immense latent resources of the Chinese Empire. The Cabinet may also have been influenced by the apprehensions entertained by the English community in those parts that Japan was likely to become a dangerous commercial competitor.

Japan, left without support, had the prudence to accept the conditions imposed by the new Triple Alliance. She was hurt by the lukewarmness of the Power on which she had counted, and Great Britain, for the time being, found herself completely isolated. The resentment against Russia was, however, stronger and more lasting. The two Island Powers, dreading the aggrandisement of the Muscovite and anxious about their commercial future in Chinese markets, recognised that they were bound by common interests, and learned to act together. For two years the new Triple Alliance was master of the situation. Russian influence replaced British in China. Japan sought the friendship of England. The Court of Pekin having learned by the result of the war the military weakness of the Empire, recognised the necessity of finding a friend and protector in Russia. The Tsung-li-Yamen was fully aware that the protector might become the master, but it was necessary to gain time, and they trusted as the Turk has trusted, to the possibility of playing off one Power against another. Moreover, as Mr. A. C. Colquhoun has also testified, the Chinese are less antipathetic to Russia than to any other European Power. Mr. Colquhoun attributes this in large part to the greater racial affinity between the Muscovite and the Chinaman, the former having a strong infusion of Mongol blood, consequent on the Tartar domination prolonged through two or more centuries. M Leroy-Beaulieu finds the cause of the more friendly relations between China and Russia in the fact that the common frontier is inhabited by sparse populations which are not Chinese or hostile to foreigners, while other Europeans arriving by sea come into direct contact with the turbulent Chinese in the great ports, conflicts and bombardments being the natural result. Moreover, the subjects of the Czar do not look down upon the Chinese as Western Europeans generally do. Again, the Orthodox Greek Church has prohibited missions in China, with the result that the Russian Legation is not perpetually worrying the Tsung-li-Yamen about outrages on preachers of the Gospel of Peace. All this made it easy and natural for Russian influence to replace that of England in Pekin. France and Germany did not share those advantages. Nevertheless, they vied with each other in eager compliance with the invitation to combine in the expulsion of Japan from the Chinese mainland. Germany had no interest in the Far East ; those of France were chiefly confined to Tonquin, and moreover she had always been on the best of terms with Japan. Her French officers had organised the new Japanese army. French dockyards had built the best ironclads in the Japanese fleet. It was expected that large orders for new warships would be placed in France. She had a good deal to lose and nothing to gain by taking sides against Japan. But the exigencies of the European situation compelled her to make common cause with her ally ; the more so, as Germany was making herself particularly agreeable to Russia. Nevertheless, the French admiral, on two occasions, declined to co-operate with the Russian Admiral, who was anxious by a combined attack to overwhelm and destroy the Japanese fleet. The Frenchman pleaded that he could not take so serious a step until, he had received orders from Paris. This statement confirms what was said at the time that the Russian fleet cleared for action, and that another Sinope was in prospect. This may explain the magnitude of the naval programme which Japan has been ever since energetically carrying out. The Chinese problem is a puzzle that is not likely to be solved off-hand by any number of conventions.

IT is very gratifying to find Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit take rank at his advanced age among authors, which he has just done by publishing a work on Native Indian medicine in the Gujarati Vernacular. Indian medicine has of late attracted the attention of many educated Indians, who are bestowing their labours on its cultivation and development. And among these Indians, to whom the Indian medical art owes much, we find princes and noblemen. It was only a short while ago that a Native Prince, Sir Bhagwatsingbji, Thakore Sahib of Gondal, published a history of the medical art in India which gave an accurate account of its rise and progress in this country. And now we find the Parsi Baronet bestow the leisure of his old age on the same noble art of healing. As Dr. Bhalchandra, whose appreciative letter is very appropriately prefixed to the book and whose own exertions for the revival of Indian medicine are well known, says, it is a wonder how Sir Dinshaw has been able to compile such a very useful book with all the busy work which must be engaging his attention. It is very rare, almost unique, to find a millionaire write a book at an age exceeding the Psalmist's limit of three score and ten. And Sir Dinshaw deserves to be congratulated on the exceptional care and ability he has shown in this work of his. It promises to be a very useful work for the people, who it is well known have great faith in Indian drugs and their medicinal properties. These properties are well brought out by Sir Dinshaw in his practical treatise. It is full of prescriptions most carefully given with all the necessary directions, and patients will find nearly every ailment to which human flesh is liable, from an ordinary cold to the most persistent diseases, like leprosy, treated in these pages. The present work of the venerable author is the outcome of a life-long study of Indian drugs and their therapeutic properties. Sir Dinshaw has been long known not only among his friends, but also to the public for his very zealous and disinterested labours in the field of Indian medicine. He is the inventor of fever pills which bear his name, and which are most extensively used by poor people with marvellous effects. The plant from which this specific for fever has been made was examined by the late Dr. Dymock, the well-known pharmacologist, who says that in many cases where quinine has failed to give the desired effect, these leaves, called the Petit fever leaves, have succeeded, and those who have used them never complained to him of any harm being done to them. Of leprosy, the great curse of mankind, three remedies are given here by the author which are worth trying. It would be interesting to know whether these as well as some other remedies of persistent diseases given here have been tried within Sir Dinshaw's experience and with what results. Of cholera twenty-one remedies are given, and of one the author assures us that it is very efficacious and has cured 90 per cent. of cases. Some of the remedies, it must be said, are very curious. For instance, the best remedy for tetanus is said to be the blood obtained from the breast of a rabbit; but this rabbit must be of white hair, and before obtaining the blood it must be made to run in a room with closed doors ! It will interest the Anti-vivisectionists and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to know that the blood is to be obtained from this live rabbit by pricking its sides with a lancet till it reaches the interior. But this is quite an exception in the book. Nearly all the remedies are obtained from vegetable or mineral products.

RAJPUTANA this week reports 4,591 persons in receipt of famine relief, while the number of villagers who have emigrated up to date is registered at 4,329. Slight rain fell at Bikanir during the week. Agricultural operations are reported satisfactory except in Merwara, and the condition of the crops is generally good except in Ajmere-Merwara. Crops are being harvested, and the average estimated spring outturn in Ajmere is 11½ annas and in Merwara 6 annas. Fodder is scarce in nine states ; prices are rising in two states, falling in two, fluctuating in two, and steady elsewhere. The Bombay season report shows that slight rain fell in parts of Sind during the week. The standing crops have been injured by high winds and rain in one taluka of Hyderabad and by rats in two talukas of Bijapur. American cotton has been blighted in two talukas of Dharwar, and the opium crop has been damaged in parts of Baroda territory. The reaping of the late crops is progressing in sixteen, and preparations for next season are being made in twelve districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Gujarat and the Karnatak. Fodder is sufficient, and prices which have risen in two districts have fallen in ten. Madras reports water-supplies generally adequate, though no rain has fallen during the week. Pasture is scanty, but fodder is sufficient, and the condition of cattle is generally good. Rain is badly wanted throughout the Punjab. The Central Provinces report that the reaping of the spring crops is approaching completion in most districts, and threshing has commenced. The planting of sugarcane is in progress in Chanda, Bhandara and Sambalpur. Some signs of distress are appearing in the open part of Damoh owing to want of employment. Water is getting scarce in parts of Mandla and Betul. Fodder is scarce in Sambalpur and in the Warora tahsil of Chanda.

THE Presidency plague returns this week show a slight improvement, the number of new cases having diminished by 28 and the deaths by 109, the totals being respectively 3,067 and 2,392. Towards this result the cities certainly did not contribute. In Bombay the figures rose from 1,338 and 1,068 to 1,429 and 1,120 ; in Karachi from 138 and 103 to 220 and 141, and in Poona city from 90 and 73 to 142 and 95. Higher figures are also reported from Dharwar, Bijapore and Cutch, the latter place reporting 103 and 74 as compared with 30 and 25 the previous week, while Rewa-Kantha which was free a week ago now reports 66 and 40. Broach, Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Satara, Kolaba, Kanara, Kolhapur, and Baroda each return lighter figures, whilst Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi-Kantha, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Bhor and Savanur were free.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy delivered judgement at the High Court yesterday in a suit brought by Homee N. A. Wadia against the Bengal Coal Company, Limited, to recover Rs. 6,600-13-5, the amount of damages sustainted by him by reason of the breach by the defendants of a contract for the supply of Deshargur coal dated the 19th August 1897. His lordship, after reviewing the facts and the law of the case at considerable length, found that the plaintiff was entitled to the damages which he claimed after giving credit to the defendant company for Rs. 2,613, due on account of 200 tons which had not been paid for. Plaintiff's costs to be borne by the defendants.

A MARTINI-HENRY rifle was stolen from the 2-2nd Gurkhas at Hangu on the 22nd March.

COLONEL HENRY WYLIE, Resident at Nepal, will probably act again as Agent for the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

THE Alisherzai and Massazai *jirgah* came in a few days ago, so matters have now been settled with every tribe on the disturbed portion of the Border.

THE first section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway from Balotra to Barma, a distance of 60 miles, has been offered for inspection prior to opening for public traffic.

MAJOR GENERAL ELLIOT, Inspector General of Cavalry in India, left Nowshera on the 24th instant at Rawalpindi, and arrives at Sialkot on the 26th instant.

THE migration of plague-infected rats through the corn from an evacuated village to another one will soon cease, as the corn is almost ripe and will be very soon cut.

MISS TREVELYAN HAWDON, who has been for the last year in India on plague duty, has left for England to take up a good Government appointment at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE first section of the Cooch Behar-Santrabari Extension from Cooch Behar to Alipore, a distance of 11¼ miles, has been offered for inspection prior to opening for public traffic.

THE defences of Fort Lockhart, we hear, are now complete, including the loop-holing for the flank defence and the hornwork. The work has been under the supervision of Colonel Vousden.

MR. HODSON, Director of Railway construction, accompanied by Captain Craster, R. E., left Nowshera by Mail for Jhelum on Friday, after inspecting the proposed line of the Nowshera Dargai Railway.

MR. O'DONAHOE has been appointed as Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, and relieves Pandit Prem Nath at once of the charge. The latter goes back to the charge of the Public Works Accounts, Lahore.

YIELDING to the strong representations of the talukdars and zemindars of Oudh the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has decided to postpone proceeding with the Court of Wards Bill until the beginning of the next cold season.

THE Chamkanni *jirgah* was again interviewed by Captain Roos-Keppel on Friday. The *jirgah* agreed to surrender fifty breech-loaders within ten days, and settled how many rifles should be surrendered by each section. The *jirgah* has gone back to collect the rifles.

H. M. S. ARCHER relieved by H. M. S. Brisk arrived at Colombo from Singapore on Sunday bound to London. H. M. S. Melpomene exchanged Commanders on Monday, Captain Denison relieving Captain Chisholm-Batten.

IT has now been settled that the North-Western Railway Volunteers furnish the guard of honour for Lord Curzon on the evening of the 29th March at Railway Station, and that the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles from the guard of honour at Government Houses. The Punjab Light Horse will form the Viceroy' escort.

A GANG of about eight or ten Wasiris caused some commotion at a village near the river in the Bannu District, by attacking a couple of villagers returning home from the market. The whole of the village population came pouring out, and ran after the dacoits, but retired quickly, firing an occasional shot to keep the crowd back, and managed to get away, wounding one of the villagers somewhat dangerously.

MR. HARCOURT and Lieutenant Bruce, Assistant Commissioners, have been placed at Hur and Uprah in plague observation duty ; Mr. French remaining at Nawashahr in executive charge. There have been no fresh cases of plague in the camp at Rahon since the 22nd of last month. The whitewashing of the town is almost finished. Measles and mumps have been very prevalent in the villages of the jullundur district.

A NATIVE of Jeypore, travelling near Delhi at sundown the other day, fell in with a couple of dacoits, who robbed him of all he possessed and left him on the way side, securely bound hand and foot and gagged with his own pugree. He was found and released by some passers by ; and continuing his journey, arrived at Delhi, where, by a lucky chance he met and recognised one of the miscreants and had him arrested.

THE Brazilian Government has accepted the British proposal to submit the Guiana Boundary Question to arbitration. Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, who was formerly secretary to the Brazilian Legation in London, has been appointed commissioner to negotiate the arbitration treaty with Great Britain and prepare the case.

THE Senate has not ratified the treaty sent to it by the President which regulates the descent of the property of Americans dying in Great Britain and of British subjects dying in the United States, and provides that the property involved in such cases shall be disposed of as if the deceased had died in his own country. Several Senators who had no chance of examining the treaty desired its postponement until next session.

THE Czar has ordered the ex-Minister of War, General Vannofsky, to make a searching inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the disturbances which began in the University of St. Petersburg on Feb. 20, and then spread to several other educational institutions, and to report the results to his Majesty. The Emperor has also commanded that the duty of restoring the normal condition of things in the institutions referred to should continue to rest with the authorities of those institutions.

THE Government of the Congo State has taken a very important step to strengthen its military position in Central Africa. In consequence of recent events, it has decided to strengthen the European, or white, cadre of its native army. A few weeks ago it took steps to invite volunteers from time-expired men in the Belgian army to serve on the Congo in training and leading the black levies A ready response has been made to this appeal, and the first batch of eighty-five Volunteers sails to-day from Antwerp.

THE Queen of the Belgians has been in a critical condition, and on March 5 she had become so much worse, that she received the last sacraments, and little hope was entertained of saving her life. Later telegrams, however, state that she has rallied again, has enjoyed better sleep, and the general symptoms are more favourable. The *Patriote*, in contradiction to another journal, formally states that, according to information derived from a trustworthy source, the Queen is not suffering from cancer, but from bronchopneumonia.

THERE are Germans in Chicago and elsewhere, says the same correspondent, who think that Germany rather than England ought to hold the first place in American affections. They propose to convene a meeting presently of German-Americans to protest against alliance with England. They accuse England of misrepresenting Germany to America, unaware apparently that the assurances of German good will which first made much impression on the American mind came from the English Press, unaware, also, of the existing good relations between England and Germany. Such protests have little effect here. The Queen's telegram of thanks to the President for the honour shown to Lord Herschell's memory outweighs them all.

THE fifty-fifth Congress expired on March 4 at noon. Its epitaph, says the New York correspondent of the "Times," need not be a long one. It passes into history as the Congress which brought on the war between the United States and Spain. There were other causes ; "yellow" journalism was one, but Congress was the chief. If there had been no Congress in session last spring there would have been no war. Everybody who knows the history of the events in Washington during the winter and spring knows that to be true. The President knows what concessions Spain had made and what others she was ready to make. He stood out long against the pressure of the war party in both Houses. But when, on April 11, he sent to Congress his Message he well knew that war must follow. This fifty-fifth Congress will, therefore, be judged mainly with reference to that one vital act of its legislative existence.

IT may not be generally known that the Panchgani High School has been re-opened under the auspices of the Z. B. M. M. Society, which holds itself responsible for finishing thorough English educationsits to conduct the school. It is confidently expected that this will supply a long felt want in this Presidency. We hope soon to see a large flourishing boarding school for English girls in Panchgani, where the climate is exceptionally good all the year round, and particularly adapted to English children. These surrounded by English Associations, in a fine climate, with a thoroughly good High School conducted on the latest European principals, the children of parents who are compelled by circumstances to remain in India, should develope mentally, morally and physically as we should wish, and without that long separation from their children which education in England involves.

FOR years sportsmen have wished for the Gilgit road to be opened for shooting. This year Government have seen their way to allowing twelve sportsmen to shoot in a certain portion of Astor tahsil, between 1st April and 1st October. The Kashmir Residency will grant the passes, of which eight will probably be allotted to soldiers and four to civilians. Six passes will be given out for the first half, and six for the latter half of the season. Ibex, *shapu*, and brown bears will be obtainable. It is not likely that *markhor* will be found, owing to the necessity for closing certain nullahs. Sportsmen are not allowed to demand supplies from the villagers on the road or in Astor tahsil. The Honorary Secretary, Kashmir Game Laws (Colonel Ward), is opening depots for grain at Bandipur at once—at Gurais about the end of April—at Chilam Choki (north of the Buizil Pass) at Astor, and at Ruttu (north of the Kamri Pass) about 1st July. From these depots sportsmen will have to buy all rice, &c. wanted for their men. Only Kashmir shikaris detailed by the Honorary Secretary, Kashmir Game Laws, will be allowed to go with sportsmen to Astor. The present sportsmen must make their own arrangement for transport, as the road is unpassable for animals. But when the snow clears off, towards the end of June, Capain Bretherton has promised to give pack ponies. Colonel Ward has gone to India for a few weeks, and Captain Bretherton acts temporarily for him.

OWING to the continued ill-health of the 3rd and the 47th Field Batteries, Royal Artillery, at Mean Meer, sanction has been given to exchanging stations at once with the 57th and the 11th Field Batteries at Campbellpore and Ferozepore, respectively, in anticipation of next year's reliefs. Only the British *personnel* of the Batteries will be exchanged on the 19th March.

THE visit of the Duke of Cambridge and Colonel FitzGeorge to Admiral Fournier on board the Brennus was a very pleasant episode when the squadron was at Villefranche. The Duke took a lively interest in what he

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FILIPINOS SHELLED FROM THEIR TRENCHES.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

There was a sharp engagement on the banks of the Marilao, to-day, between the Americans and Filipinos, the rearguard of the insurgents holding the bank until shelled from their trenches.

The American casualties in the fighting, on Sunday morning, were 28 killed and 112 wounded.

THE COUNTERVAILING SUGAR DUTIES.

THE TREATIES FULLY WEIGHED.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question, said that all circumstances connected with foreign treaties had been fully weighed before the Indian Countervailing Sugar Duties were decided upon by the authorities at Calcutta.

MARCH 28.

A special article in to-day's "Times" strongly supports the Indian Countervailing Sugar Duties Bill, and emphasizes the extreme difficulty of any attempt by Great Britain to interfere with the decisions of the Indian Legislature.

RECOVERY OF THE POPE.

His Holiness the Pope is decidedly stronger, and has resumed the celebration of Mass.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 28.

The following Royal Artillery officers are ordered to India :—Major C. F. Blance Lieutenants W. R. Eden, A. C. R. Nutt, C. H. W. Owen, W. J. Fowler; Second Lieutenants W. J. Fowler, H. Fowens, H. C. Rockfort Boyd, and E. L. Ellington.

Major W. H. Bowes acts as Station Staff Officer at Mooltan, vice Captain Frith, on leave.

Captain S. F. Henry, 9th Lancers, has applied for permission to retire.

Captain W. L. Roke, Wiltshire Regiment, officiates as Inspector of Gymnasia, Punjab and Bengal Command, vice Captain, McKerrell, on eight months leave.

AN OBSERVATION CAMP BURNT.

POONA, MARCH 28.

By the fire which destroyed the camp of observation at Dandigarh, outside Panchgani, recently, two hundred people have been compelled to live in the open, under the protection of trees.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

Twenty cases and fifteen deaths were recorded in the City of Poona, to-day. Eight fresh admissions, six from Bombay, were made in the General Plague Hospital, where sixty-four remain under treatment.

LEMARCHANT'S MURDERER.

LAHORE, MARCH 27.

Colonel LeMarchant's murderer, an inhabitant of the Pamka village, near the cantonments, was hanged at Peshawar, on Saturday afternoon. Referring to the tragedy, the "Civil and Military Gazette" complains strongly of the prevailing insecurity to life and property at Peshawur, and calls for the immediate disarmament of the whole neighbourhood. It hints that the chowkidars and the police are in league with the budmashes, and says that the station should be lighted with electricity.

THE ROBBERY ON THE N.-W RAILWAY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Guard Colin White, late an employe on the N.-W. Railway, was convicted of theft and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar for stealing, in September last, a bag belonging to Mr. Milne, manager of the Dhariwal Mills, while a guard in charge of the train. The bag contained four currency notes of Rs. 100 each, and bonds and securities to the value of Rs. 30,000. Colin White was formerly a gunner in the Royal Artillery, and left the service with an unblemished character. The case is extraordinary. The bag was, by mistake on the part of Mr. Milne's bearer, placed in a wrong train, and was consequently missing. A report was at once lodged, but no trace of it could be found. When all hope had been abandoned by the police, a clue was found by a mere accident. Another man by the same name in Lahore—Collet White, Deputy Inspector of Police—had a telegram handed to him one day intended for the prisoner, Colin White. The latter opened it and found in it a clear clue to the mysterious theft on the Amritsar-Pathankote line in September. The telegram was from the prisoner's mother, saying that the notes had been received. Collet White, who himself was investigating the case, thus by a stroke of luck discovered the thief who had made away with Mr. Milne's bag. Colin White had resigned the service of the railway, but was followed up to Pondicherry by Inspector Bridges, of Lahore, and finally captured. An empty gladstone bag was found in the large canal close to Dhariwal, but it it feared the securities and bonds have been destroyed. The prisoner refuses to divulge their whereabouts, in fact he denies having taken them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 27.

The British India S. N. Company s. s. Mombassa left here yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company steamer Britannia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Company steamer Oriental arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 28.

Mail steamers Trieste, from China, and Marques Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s Tonkin which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 27th instant, at 9 a.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 27th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	97 1-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

At the Council meeting, to-day, the Viceroy presiding, the Hon. Sir James Westland, in initiating the discussion on the Financial Statement, said :—There are one or two points on which I have to make a few observations. A couple of years ago I had to make an apology here for not being able to send the Financial Statement to the Presidency of Madras in the same way as advance copies of it had been sent to Bombay and other places. I regret that there was a failure this year also. I would make an apology for it, were it not for the fact that I have received a thorough scolding from a newspaper in Madras which I think has had the effect of enabling us to cry quits. But I think it is a little ungenerous for this newspaper to hint, if it has not positively said so, that it was partly intentional on my part that I neglected to send the Statement to Madras, and that it arises simply from the fact that I have never hesitated to sacrifice the interests of the Southern Presidency to those of Northern India. I wish to explain that it is really difficult for us to get the Financial Statement ready in time to send it three days before the day fixed for its presentation in this Council. I have formerly explained that we do not close the Financial Statement until we have an opportunity of considering the results of February's accounts. That puts off the possible completion of it till the 12th or 13th of March at the very earliest. Having done this, we have to prepare ourselves for presenting it before the Council about the 20th of March. Sundry inconveniences arise if it is not ready by that date. We have, therefore, only the 13th to the 20th at the very outside to prepare the final copy of the Statement, to pass it through the press, and, if possible, to send it off to Bombay and Madras. I have done my best to let these Presidencies have copies of it, but I really cannot accept the responsibility of Madras being one day further from Calcutta than Bombay, and of the consequent failure in respect of the arrival of the Budget Statement in Madras while it has been duly delivered in Bombay. One other remark I wish to make—a remark of a general character. On this day last year I was engaged in defending myself against charges of

COMPLACENT OPTIMISM.

I think that expression was used with regard to the preparation of last year's estimates. Well, I, of course, was unable to say anything more than that the estimates had been very carefully prepared upon the usual principles. If the honourable members would only choose to wait twelve months, they would see whether I was guilty of "complacent optimism" or not. The honourable members can judge for themselves whether the results show that I systematically overestimated the revenues. As a matter of fact, as I pointed out last Monday, the returns of revenue estimates exceed the estimates which I made last year. I see that I am accused this year from two directions. One leading newspaper of Northern India accuses me of pessimism, because it thinks that under salt and some other heads we are quite certain of receiving larger sums than I have entered in the estimates. A leading Calcutta newspaper, on the other hand, accuses me of optimism, because it is not quite sure that we shall not receive the opium revenue which is entered in the estimates. If I am accused on the one hand of optimism and on the other hand of pessimism, the natural conclusion I can only come to is that I have been adopting

VERY FAIR AND JUST MEANS.

There is one thing I wish to repudiate, and that is this: I have not made the estimates in any sense whatever with reference to my leaving office and to the management of finances going into other hands. Every single figure in the estimates is exactly what it would have been if the financial management of the Empire had remained in my hands. I wish most positively to repudiate this, because I have seen it asserted that I had in view the change of office, and that I have prepared the estimates which I have laid before the Council with a view to that change. I think the honourable members should bear in mind that these estimates are not meant as guesses for future figures. What I state now may turn out in future to show under various heads to be higher or lower figures than I set out. It is not intended in the estimates merely to make a guess. It is not merely a pleasing arithmetical exercise brought to the Council for observation, but it is an answer to these questions—What revenue can you fairly count with security upon receiving? What expenditure can you in accordance therewith undertake to incur? If the honourable members will bear in mind that that is the question which the estimates are intended to answer, I think they will see that on the one hand it is necessary for us to make in a country which is liable to so many changes during the year as India what are ordinarily called safe estimates of the revenue. On the expenditure side we fully expect to finish the financial year with considerable savings upon the Budget expenditure

The discussion was continued by the Honourables the Maharajah of Durbhanga, Nawab Ali Khan Messrs. Surai Kaul, Ananda Charlu, P. M. Mehta Allan Arthur, La Touche, Sir Griffith Evans Sir E. H. H. Collegs, Sir A. C. Trevor, and Mr. Rivaz. The Lieutenant-Governor, the Viceroy, and Sir James Westland replied at length.

* Delayed in transmission.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Cayenne Pinhgiros and Cayenne Paramaribo both interrupted. During interruptions telegrams for Cayenne are posted from Paramaribo.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th Instant.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tingyuch and Yangchang.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th March, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	27	7	50 p.m.	11	2
Teheran	28	1	38 p.m.	...	25
Suez	28	2	50 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 28th March, 1899:

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	4
" Karachi	0	19	...	1
" Madras	0	28	...	7

ART MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE REMBRANDT EXHIBITION.

EAST ANGLIAN PICTURES.

ALBERT HALL CONCERT.

THE OLDEST WORKING MUSICIAN.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THE Rembrandt Exhibition at Amsterdam was such a success, both financially and, so to speak, nationally, that it was sure to give an impetus to similar movements abroad. And Antwerp has decided to celebrate its connection with Vandyck by exhibiting a collection of his works in the early autumn. The chief difficulty was that so many of the painter's masterpieces—rich as the Antwerp Museum is in his work—lie distributed all over Europe. England has the most and the greatest of them. Fair concurrence in the scheme was almost a condition of its success. The Queen has now promised to lend some of the Windsor and Buckingham Palace canvases and no doubt her liberal example will be followed by other owners. There are few Vandycks in the world that can surpass in grace, dignity, and charm the portraits of Lady Venetia Digby, and of the two young Villierses, the Killegrew and Carew group, and the half length of Henrietta Maria, the face seen in three quarters. All these are at Windsor.

Meanwhile, other countries have caught the infection of glorifying their national painter, or rather of utilising his achieved glory for financial purposes Art as a "draw" seems at the close of the century to be taking the place which manufacturers held towards the middle of it. So next month Dresden opens an exhibition of the works of Lucas Cranach. We have not many of his panels in this country, our chief interest connected with him being that he was the friend and constant painter of Luther. Cranach's best known works are all in German galleries, especially in the towns of Upper Saxony, but Vienna has 14, Munich 8, and Berlin 23. The German pictures will, of course, go to Dresden, and—perhaps as a result of the Amsterdam Exhibition—international courtesy again asserts itself, and Vienna will send what it has got.

Soon after Easter, the Committee lately appointed to make arrangements for King Alfred Celebration in 1901 will invite the public to support the project. The opportunity for this appeal will be afforded by Messrs. A. and C. Black's publication of a volume which will probably be entitled "Alfred the Great," and which is to be edited by Mr. Alfred Bowker, ex-Mayor of Winchester, by whom the movement was originated. Sir Walter Besant's address, lately delivered at Winchester, is to form the introductory chapter to the volume. The chapter on the Saxon Laws is contributed by Sir Frederick Pollock, on Alfred as King by Mr. Frederic Harrison, on Alfred as Educationist by the Bishop of Bristol, on Alfred as Captain by Professor Oman, on Alfred as Writer by Professor Earle, and on Alfred as Geographer by Sir Clements Markham. The Rev. W. J. Loftie is to contribute a chapter on Saxon Art.

Carlyle, in an early work, describes the great fen country as a gross unpicturesque land of reed grass weedy verdure, mud, and marsh. This is not the impression East Anglia made on Mr Wilfrid Ball or that his hundred water colours of this district made on us. He has an eye for the capabilities of the country, for the cosiness of these brick-built villages for their restfulness, and for the contrast which he shows us again and again between the red-tiled houses mosaiced into cliffs, or let into the banks of streams and rivers, and the strength of grey cathedral towers, or of church fabrics that are almost cathedrals. He seems always to pitch his easel with a view to the picturesque, and his composition is at once happy and unforced. This is chiefly the case where he deals with architecture and street scenes. We may mention specially "Lincoln from the River" (No. 4) "Bootham Bar" (No. 7). "Beccles Church" (No. 15), "Elvet Bridge" (No. 45), "Beccles Belfry" (No. 53) "Petergate Gate" (No. 83) and "Lincoln" (No. 87). He is manifestly more at home in subjects like these than when he deals with pure landscape: his excellence is in draughtsmanship and in composion. In colour he is a little uncertain, sometimes reaching to a point of great beauty, as in "Grey Mists, Danbury" (No. 21), with its tender sunset sky and greyed horizon and its clump of wood in foreground massed in shadow; and then again we come on work conceived in colour that is almost common.

Like Mr. Alfred Hunt, he has yielded to the fascination of Robin Hood's Bay," painting the little nest of red-tiled houses that hang on the edge of the treacherous cliff again and again. But he misses the refinement, the delicate beauty, the poetry, with which Hunt invested the scene Mr. Ruskin said that Rossetti gave the highest commendation possible to a work of Inchbold by crediting it with perfect truth, with imagination." Such praise may be given to a drawing in the collection "Gathering Clouds, Barton Broad," No. 26—a subject almost in monochrome of dark rolling masses of cumuli, very fine in form and gradation of gloom. Fine too is a study of clouds which fill with cumuli the centre of the sky throwing shadow over the freshly ploughed upland—No.74. On the whole those works will look better seen individually on the purchaser's walls than here as a collection. The painter's temperament seems one of little emotion, and this gives a certain monotony to his work, in mass though as displayed they give ample evidence of facility, versatility, and courage.

It is curious that Wagner, who was generally by no means given to reticence about his early works should have been completely silent as to the "Scriptural Scene" for male voice chorus and orchestra which he specially composed for a Choral Festival at Dresden in July, 1843. "Das Liebesmahl der Apostel," the work in question, was performed in the Frauenkirche, but it does not seem to have made much effect, partly owing to its extreme difficulty and partly owing to the insufficient rehearsals which had been bestowed upon it. As far as can be gathered, Wagner never in later years took steps to secure its revival, and he probably looked upon it as an error of his early days which was best forgotten. Curiously enough, it was brought forward at a Birmingham Festival over twenty years ago, after which its difficulties seem to have condemned it once more to oblivion. Last year a performance was announced at Queen's Hall, but this had to be abandoned, and it was not until last night that, thanks to Sir Frederick Bridge and the Royal Choral Society, an opportunity was afforded a London audience of hearing the one choral work which Wagner wrote for concert room performance. Coming in date between the composition of the "Fliegende Hollander" and that of "Tannhauser," "The Holy Supper of the Apostles," as the scene is called in the excellent English edition published by Messrs Novello, belongs essentially to Wagner's early and immature manner, and it contains hardly any trace of such choral writing as is to be found in the "Meistersinger" or "Parsifal."

Artistically, the form of the work is a mistake. For 35 pages of the piano score the music is laid out solely for unaccompanied male voices, sometimes divided into three choirs and sometimes into a full choir and a small body of twelve soloists, the latter singing either in four-part harmony or in unison. Though musically this part of the work contains much that is interesting and some really effective part-writing, the general effect is rather monotonous, and the interest occasionally flags. The entrance of the orchestra, after so much unaccompanied chorus, is very striking, and the passages in which the Descent of the Holy Ghost is described show something of the power for orchestral colour which produced in the composer's later years such wonderful results. The concluding chorus, on the other hand, belongs to Wagner's worst early style, and the acoustic defects of the Albert Hall only served to accentuate the commonplace character of the melody and to obliterate the brilliant string-passages which might somewhat mitigate its vulgarity. The whole work cannot be called a masterpiece, but it is extremely interesting and deserves to be occasionally heard, if only as marking a step in Wagner's artistic development.

The performance last night was quite first-rate, and both the choir and conductor deserve the highest praise for the labour which such a successful result must have involved. Some of the bass passages in the Second Choir were hardly brought out sufficiently, but this is almost the only criticism which can be made, and the way the chorus sustained the pitch was as admirable as the beauty of tone of the voices. The Royal Choral Society has done nothing better for a long time, and it is hard to believe that a better performance of the whole work can ever have been given. The rest of the concert was devoted to a selection from the First act of "Parsifal," with Messrs. Branscombe, Price, Marsh, and Dearth as the sololsts, and to a performance of the last act of "Tannhauser," in which Miss Ella Russell, Miss Helen Jaxon, Messrs. Hedmondt and Alec Marsh took the solo parts. Parsifal" is not a very suitable work for the Albert Hall; the balance of chorus and orchestra was entirely wrong and Sir Frederick Bridge, though he conducted with conspicuous care very frequently departed from the tempi used at Bayreuth. The attendance was very large and must have proved to the management that the public is quite ready to welcome interesting novelties as a relief from the usual limited oratorio repertory.

Next Friday, the day that Dr. Joachim celebrates his diamond Jubilee, Senor Manuel Garcia will enter his 95th year. Garcia, who, although he has relinquished his class at the Royal Academy of Music, still gives singing lessons at home, is now, of course, far and away the oldest professor of music in the world still in the active exercise of his profession. Yet, although long past the alloted span, he is hale and hearty, and there is every reason to hope and suppose that he will attain his century. What so long a life implies may partly be judged by the facts that Garcia had to leave his native Spain during the Peninsular War, owing to the advance of Wellington upon Badajoz; that the veteran himself is a contemporary of Beethoven and Schubert; and that he was actually singing upon the operatic stage as a baritone when Gounod, Verdi, and Wagner were boys at school. Furthermore, it is close upon 74 years since Manuel Garcia sang Figaro to the Almaviva of his father and the Rosina of his sister Malibran at the first performance of Rossini's "Il Barbiere" ever given in New York. The commercial capital of America then a town of 166,000 inhabitants, did not appreciate opera as it now does, and as there were sometimes only thirty people in pit and stalls combined, Malibran was sent back to Europe. Garcia and his father then went on tour, but on the road to Vera Cruz they (Madame Viardot Garcia, then a child of six, was one of the party,) were robbed of a thousand ounces of gold by masked brigands, who also compelled the Garcias to sing to them. Manuel Garcia has known practically every eminent singer, from his teacher Giovanni Anzani, who was born a century and a half ago, to the students of his own famous pupil Madame Marchesi. It is a great pity that the veteran has never committed to print his reminiscences.

Don Lorenzo Perosi has had a sympathetic reception in Paris, although the circus in which his music was performed was ill suited for oratorio, and if the judgment of a well-known London musician who went over to France for the occasion be correct, the young composer is by no means a born conductor. At present we believe he intends to conduct the Queen's Hall performances of his oratorios, although, as Mr. George Riseley will direct the rehearsals, it may after all be found prudent to allow the Bristol man to conduct the performance. Perosi's correct title is already a subject of discussion. In Paris he is called l'Abbe Don Lorenzo Perosi, but when we referred to him as Abbe, we were called over the coals by a high authority in matters Roman Catholic. "Father," it appears, is equally incorrect, and the real title is 'Don' or "Dom." Nowadays the title "Don" is usually associated with the Spanish Nobility; but ("dominus" is of course its derivation) it really was the old title of honour of the Popes, from whom it descended to Bishops, and finally to ordinary monks. "Dan" Chaucer is another form of the same word, and so perhaps too is the expression "college don." In Italy it is, as we are informed, a mere prefix of respect given to ecclesiastics who have no higher title.

Mr. Maurice Grau has settled matters with the old Abbey partnership, honorably sacrificing all the profits of his present season in order to clear matters up. Some years ago the late Mr. Abbey did much the same thing. The truth is that opera deals with such gigantic figures that a bad season means disaster to an extent unknown in the regular theatre. We understand upon good authority that the receipts for the two cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" just finished in New York, exceeded £16,000, or at the rate of £2,000 a performance. M. Jean de Reszke only sang twice, and the profits it is said reached £7,000 for the eight representations. Obviously Wagner is still a name to conjure with. £8,000 a week is said this season to have been the the average income of the Metropolitan Opera House, a sum which we need hardly say, spread over an entire season, is not exceeded in any other opera house in world. The expenses of course, are heavy. The New York "Courier" quoting from interviews in the daily papers, declares that M. Jean de Reszke this season receives the very comfortable income of £440 per night; while, according to the same authority, Madame Lilli Lehmann gets £250, Madame Sembrich £320, Madame Nordica £160, Madame Eames £120, M. Plancon £60, and M. Edouard de Reszke £160 per night. These figures, of course have been exceeded, for Madame Patti received a thousand guineas per representation in the United States. But no such sums are paid in Europe, and at Covent Garden it is understood that by a self-denying ordinance the Syndicate long ago resolved to pay nobody, except M. Jean de Reszke, more than £150 a night.

Many of the old patrons of the Carl Rosa troupe will recollect Madame Georgina Burns, who twenty years ago was prima donna of the company. The lady has since fallen upon evil times, for she lost all her considerable savings in an unfortunate speculation, and has suffered nearly five years of serious illness. She is now better, and hopes to return gradually to the concert room, but she needs a certain change of air and scene, and a benefit is accordingly being organized for her by Mr. Bruce and the Carl Rosa troupe at Liverpool next Thursday. Mr. Bruce, of the Shakespears Theatre, will receive subscriptions from those unable to be present.

Mr. Josef Hofman has just completed a new pianoforte concerto in B flat.—The only surviving son of Vincent Wallace, the composer, has just become a pensioner at the Charter-house, the gift of the Queen. —At Mr. Robert Newman's concert at Queen's Hall, to-morrow, M. Wolff, Miss Verne, and Miss Clara Butt will appear.—Herr von Dohnanyi leaves to-day for Pressburg, but will return in the autumn.—At the Shakespeare Theatre, during a brief season commencing on the 20th. Madame Fanny Moody proposes to revive Wallace's "Amber Witch," and Balfe's "Puritan's Daughter."—The 25th anniversary of Straus' "Der Fledermaus" will be celebrated at Vienna at Whitsuntide.—Master Roujitzky, the Russian pianoforte prodigy, proposes to return to London next year.—Next Monday Mr. Arthur Rousbey's travelling opera troupe will commence a short season at the Grand Theatre, Fulham.—Miss Esther Palliser, Messrs. Lloyd, Green, and Andrew Black have been booked by Mr. Vert for the Worcester Festival in September.

PATTERN PACKETS IN THE POST.

THE rules of the Post Office relating to the transmission of pattern packets by the inland post have been modified with effect from the 1st April, 1899, so as to allow a "stamped" envelope, postcard or wrapper to be sent with the patterns. The envelope, postcard or wrapper must be "addressed" either to the sender of the packet or some person designated by him.

The concession, which will facilitate the return of patterns to the trading firms by which they are sent out has been made at the instance of the Trades Association, Calcutta, and is equally applicable to the case of book packets. The concession had already been made by the British Post Office in respect of its inland post.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—MARCH 27.

10 p.m.	80·9

TUESDAY—MARCH 28.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	86·4

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

FINALS AND SEMI-FINALS.

SINCE my last letter about these Tennis matches the Western India Championships have come to a close: the finals for the singles were played yesterday evening and the doubles were played off last Saturday, Brooks and Reid being the champion double players for the season 1899-1900. The semi-finals for the doubles between Ransome and Binning against Greig and Arthur caused much excitement and a capital game was the result. The players agreed before the match that should the games be called 5 all, they would play the long game, and wait till either pair should go 2 games ahead. In each of the two sets played, the games were at 5 all, and both sets ended (8-6) in favour of Ransome and Binning, who thus found their way into the finals. Ransome was in capital form throughout, serving with the greatest severity, driving clean and hard, and volleying from the service line with great power of wrist. Binning was not quite at his best, though he occasionally made some very clever strokes—some pretty cross volleys and at times "dropped" with great skill. Arthur, though more or less out of practice, is a capital exponent of the double game, but he served badly on this occasion and failed to take advantage of the chances he had of smashing when well up to the net. He brought off some capital drives down the side lines, and between his opponents down the centre of the court. Greig played a steady game throughout, served with great accuracy during the first set and in the beginning of the second, but then fell off a little. He made some very effective cross volleys and placing shots down the side lines, but I think he is better exponent of the single game than the double.

The match was a capital one to look at, a ding-dong struggle from start to finish. In the first set the side that had the service in turn won the game until six all was called. Then Arthur and Greig lost Greig's service, while Ransome won his and thus won the first set for his side at (8-6). In the second set the games came to (4-2) Arthur and Greig win, and having the service they ought to have made the score (5-2) and then the set would in all probability have been theirs. But Ransome and Binning drew level at 4 all, Greig went to (5-4) in his service, then 5 all, and 6 all were called—and again (7-6) in favour of Ransome, who won the 14th game and set. It was a capital game to watch, some some very pretty sharp quick rallies were witnessed, it was anybody's game in either set and up to the very end.

The finals for the doubles were played on Saturday between Binning and Ransome against Brooks and Reid. It was generally thought that this would have been an easy win for the first pair mentioned, but tennis is almost as uncertain as horse racing, and the latter pair won after a great struggle. The first set was a ding-dong struggle but was eventually won by (6-5) by Ransome. In the second set these two got to (4-2) and looked as though they had the set and match well within their grasp, but Brooks and Reid made a grand effort and won the next four games making the score 1 set all. The third set was also keenly contested and was won by Brooks and Reid by (6-4), this pair thus winning the Western India Doubles Championship! and I believe have thus acquired the right of putting W.I.D.C. after their names for one year. Ransome was off colour, neither serving, volleying or driving as well as he did the day before. Binning was less steady, and I think both of these really lost the match by being too certain in the second set when the score was (4-2) in their favour, and things looked very well for them. Brooks played a good steady game, but would be a much better player if he would learn a good driving stroke—he must practise this before next year. His volleying was very sound and true, and his lobbing at times most successful. Reid was in good form, though I should say the least experienced of the four in a double game. He plays with plenty of wrist, and can drive well, and occasionally volleys with brilliancy, but there is such a thing as knowing the game, and I do not think he has studied the game as it should be studied.

The semi-finals of the singles were played on Monday, and a splendid fight was witnessed between Fischer and Greig: Fischer eventually winning by (6-3) (4-6) (6-5). Fischer began the service and lost the first game, drew level with the second, and each player winning alternate games the score was called 3 games all. Then Fischer won the next three and won the first set, and forged ahead in the second, four games to three being called in his favour. Then Greig played up well and won the next three games each after a hard fight and won the second set. The third set was a curious one, Fischer leading off with the first three games, then going to (4-1), it looked any odds on his winning. Then the tide turned and Greig gradually fought his way up to 4 games all, every point being keenly contested; then (5-4) in Greig's favour and the match was nearly his, he being within a stroke of set and match once: 5 games all, and Greig's service—the score was love—thirty against the server, then thirty all. But Greig placed the next two strokes just out of court and lost a capitally fought match by the score above mentioned. It was an excellent exhibition of the game, and both players are remarkably even: Fischer lobbed with great steadiness and his forehand drives were very severe and of a capital length. His opponent was much stronger in the backhand court and volleyed better than Fischer, but has lost that drive that won him his matches here last year. He never brought it into play at all, and I must advise him to practise that telling stroke again—it would have won him many aces yesterday, and have made all the difference. At the same times it grows monotonous if the same player wins too often, and the loser of yesterday was the first to congratulate Fischer on his win, which was well deserved.

The other match in the semi-finals was between Ransome and Dalton, and was easily won by the former, as was generally anticipated.

UMPIRE.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 24th March, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1429	1,120
Karachi	220	141
Poona	142	95
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	2	3
Panch Mahals	23	17
Kaira	84	75
Broach	45	40
Surat	31	23
Hyderabad (Sind)	1	1
Thana	160	144
Khandesh	21	20
Nasik	49	31
Karachi	3	2
Poona	13	11
Satara	18	15
Sholapur	103	80
Kolaba	21	24
Sholapur	2	3
Ahmednagar	3	3
Belgaum	88	69
Kanara	5	10
Dharwar	89	70
Bijapur	39	37
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	177	156
Kathiawar	1	0
Kolhapur	70	52
Cutch	169	78
Rewa Kantha	60	40
Savantvadi	2	2
Savanur	2	2
Aundh	5	3
Total	3,037	2,392
Week ending March, 17	3,095	2,501
Total to date	242,267	191,928

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

VICTORY OF DR. RANSOME.

LAST night, at the Bombay Gymkhana, the final for the Western India Tennis Championship was played off in the presence of a crowd of spectators. The players were Dr. Ransome and Mr. P. F. Fischer, and the games ended 6-4, 5-6, 6-3 in favour of Ransome.

THE THANA DACOITIES.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

POLICE WORK COMMENDED.

REGARDING the prevalence of dacoities in the Thana District and Police operations for their suppression and urgency of the work on the Khodala Mokhada Road, the following official correspondence was published yesterday by the Judicial Department.

Letter No. 1929, dated November 1898, from Mr. E. F. Green, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, to the address of the District Magistrate, Thana:—

"In accordance with instructions received from you I have the honour to submit a short history of the depredations committed by the Koli outlaws in this district since January 1898 and the operations against them undertaken by the Police up to the present date and to attach a report in original from the Assistant Superintendent.

At the beginning of the year there was only one gang under the leadership of Hybatia Khadia and lieutenants Abia Shinde, Sakhia Satputia, Naria Shinda and Ragho Gawari, with a following of 25 to 30 men.

i. Hybatia Khadia, who is a resident of Akola Taluka of the Nagar District, has been an outlaw for about seven years. He has been roaming about in Nagar, Nasik, Poona, Thana, and it is reported, even in Khandesh and the Moglai, In this district, up to the present year, he appears to have confined himself to extorting food in villages. This year the only serious case against him is the Sawarda one in May 1898.

ii. Abia Shinda is a resident of Kinisteh in Mokhada petha and escaped from the Police in the rains of 1897 while being escorted from Mokhada to Thana. He has now been convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of 30 1-2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

iii. Sakhia Satputia is a resident of Nyhale in the Jawhar State, and served in the Jawhar Police for some time. When he was dismissed from that force, he joined Hybatia. He is concerned in the offences committed at Shirol, Khoch, Washale, Osarwire, Sawarda, Talasri, and Lahe. He has also committed offences in Nasik, Nagar, and I believe, was present at the late dacoity in Junnar of the Poona District.

iv. Naria Shinda is Abia Shinda's cousin, and is a resident of Kinisteh in Mokhada petha. It is not exactly known when he went out, but he is concerned in the offences committed at Gonde, Tembheh, Gargaon, Sheleh, Shillottar, Washale, Sawarda, Dahigaon, Aghai, Lahe, Peek, and Chinchghar. He appears never to have committed any offence outside the district.

v. Ragho Gawari *alias* Gogo is a resident of Khodala in Mokhada petha. He left his village at the beginning of this year. It is not quite certain how many offences he has committed in this district, but he was present at Sawarda and Khoch. He appears to have visited Nasik and Nagar.

vi. Bala Pichad is only known by reputation in this district and, so far as I know, has only been once inside the Thana border, having slipped in from the Akola Taluka of the Nagar District and being immediately frightened back again.

About February, Hybatia, Abia and Naria separated from Sakya and Ragho, and a little later on Hybatia with some followers went towards Nagar, and Abia and Naria went into Wada taluka, while Sakhia and Ragho remained in the Mokhada petha.

In February Mr. Austin, the then District Superintendent of Police, ordered Mr. Ommanney, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, to place his camp in the affected area, and the Assistant Superintendent proceeded to the Wada taluka, where Abia Shinda's gang was believed to be at the time. Mr. Austin, from the reserve of armed police at head-quarters, sent special parties from time to time to Mokhada petha, Shahapur and Wada talukas, and in March strengthened the Treasury guard at Mokhada; two Head Constables, 2nd Class, were also placed on special duty and guns were issued to all the men on the outposts at Soonala, Khardi, Kasara Khurd, Pachapur, Wasind, Washale and Atasri. These measures resulted on the 6th March 1899 in the capture of Kamla Rama Wagh, a prominent member of Abia's gang, who was afterwards convicted by the First Class Magistrate at Kalyan to two years' rigorous imprisonment; but on my representation to the District Magistrate a new trial has been ordered by the High Court, which is still pending. On the 23rd of March Abia Shinda was shot and arrested, vide District Magistrate, Thana's No, T.—1177, dated 23rd May 1898, quoted in the preamble to Government Resolution No, 3600, dated 23rd May 1899, and whose sentence has already been stated. In April Mr. Austin moved his camp to Khardi in the Shahapur taluka and the Assistant Superintendent moved up into the Mokhada petha. The former spent his time between Khardi and Kasara and Kasara and Khardi up to the 30th of May, when he returned to Thana, and the latter in the Mokhada petha and Wada taluka until his return to Thana on the 3rd June. Both Inspectors of the district were told off for duty in the Mokhada petha in the beginning of April, where they have remained on and off until three weeks ago when both have finally succumbed to fever and been sent into the Kalyan Hospital.

On the 23rd of May a party of Broach Police consisting of 1 Head Constable, 4th Class, and 10 Constables arrived at Thana, and on the 24th a like party from Surat. These men were at once sent off on special duty into Shahapur, Wada and Mokhada.

This was the state of affairs when I took over charge on the 13th of June. The force on special duty, including the Broach and Surat parties already mentioned, was 2 Inspectors, 2 Chief Constables, 3 Jamadars, 15 Head Constables, 3rd and 4th Class, and 85 Constables.

Having received information that the dacoits had assembled in a jungle between Khodala and Karegaon in the Mokhada petha, I started off on the 14

I could attach no blame to the party which did its best under most trying circumstances, for when at Pareli I went through part of the very jungle which is very thick, stony and with grass growing about 4 to 5 feet high; in fact difficult country to traverse in day-light much more so in half moon light. From this affair and from the information given by the dacoits under arrest it is quite evident that in spite of the rain the dacoits did not go to villages for shelter, but 2 of 3 only for food and the whole then camp out in in jungle under their umbrellas.

On the early morning of the 6th Deo Dawanda, one of Narian's most trusted followers, came into camp and gave himself up; when asked why he had come in, he replied that he did not want to be shot down and that life in the jungle just now was not a pleasant one. About 9 o'clock on the same day we received information that a dacoit by name Ragho Gawari was at a small Koli village 4 1-2 miles off. A party at once fell in and in less than 10 minutes Mr. Ommanney and I were on the road, but after serching the hamlet most thoroughly we could not discover the presence of Ragho. Left a Naik and 3 Constables to see that the jungles round about were properly searched with the help of the villagers.

On the 9th one of the Inspectors sent in a dacoit who had given him self up the day before. He gave the same reasons as Deo Dawanda for his surrender, and again on the 13th two more dacoits were sent in by the Inspector.

Having now 18 dacoits and several Patils and influential men to be tried, I obtained the sanction of the District Magistrate to Mr. Monteath being allowed to camp with me at Kasara; therefore on the 19th of November moved camp from Khodala to Kasara and commenced prosecutions. On the 24th one Patil and one leading man belonging to the village of Karegaon were convicted and sentenced under Section 216A, Indian Penal Code, and another man of Khochala under the same section. On the 27th one more member of Sakhia's gang was arrested and sent into camp by the Mokhada Head Constable. On the 28th some convictions were obtained under Section 216A, Indian Penal Code, and some more on the 1st of October.

On the 6th October another dacoit was captured and sent into my camp the total being 20 on that date. On the 7th seeing in the *Times of India* an account of the Poona dacoity, I hastily collected a party and sent it down *vid* Washale-Dolkhamb to Murbad to look after the Poona-Nagar border.

On the 12th, 19 dacoits were committed to the Court of Sessions by Mr. Monteath, the 20th being sick in hospital at Kalyan. The next day Mr. Ommanney and I proceeded to Igatpuri interview Mr. Davies, District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, and concerted further measures for the safeguarding of our respective borders. As the same date information was received that Sakhia and fine dacits had been seen in the bed of a river near the Sawarda village, had been pursued by the Police and villagers, but owing to the start the dacoits had and the nature of the country their tracks were very soon lost in a thick jungle. The Police picked up some clothes and ornaments which had been thrown away by the dacoits in their hasty fligh.

On the 15th Mr. Ommanney with a party went off in the direction of Sawarda and Suryamal in she Mokhada petha. On the 16th Sakhia and his gang were seen near Chappalpada and chased by some villagers who, however, were afraid to close with them. The dacoits in their anxiety to escape threw away a gun, two swords and a pagri, which were picked up by the villagers and handed over to the Police party of Shioli, which unfortunately came up too late to assist the villagers; The party tracked the dacoits, but lost all trace of them in the bed of a river.

On the 22nd of October, just as I had arranged to join Mr. Ommanney up in the Mokhada petha, I received information that Bala Pichad and his gang had been seen in the limit of the Dolkhamb outpost, I at once countermanded my orders and next morning at. 4 a. m. with a special party made a dash for Dolkhamb, arriving there 7 p. m. in the evening. The distance was more than 30 miles over very bad country which had to be traversed at first. On my arrival I found that the surrounding jungle had been thoroughly searched, and that the gang in all probability had again ascended the ghats and slipped back into the Nagar District. I remained at Dolkhamb until the 27th, making arrangements for blocking the ghat paths with the assistance of volunteers from the surrounding villages; then proceeded to Shirosi in the Murbad taluka and stayed there till the 30th, making the same arrangements. I also established beacons on conspicuous points, by means of which, when lighted, information of the presence of dacoits might easily and swiftly be communicated to all the special posts and parties in that part of the district. Having so to say secured my front I determined to go through some of the villages and jungle between my front and Shahapur. I therefore left Shirosi about 4 p. m. on the 31st and proceeded to Dadre, halted there until the moon was up and then divided my force into three parties, sending one on either flank with instructions to search villages and jungles and to concentrate at the village of Veheloli I started off with a third party about 9-30 p. m., searching villages, padas, &c., on the direct road to Veheloli, where I arrived about 2 a. m. —a march of about 15 miles. On the 1st (?1) left Veheloli at 4 p. m. and went through the same programme, arriving at Birwadi about 2 a. m., distance nearly the same as on the preceding day. After the above I felt confident that the dacoits were not in that part of the country, but at the same time srom my experience of night-work and the grou nd usually frequent by the docoits, I can understand how easy it is for them to elude capture and that it would require rver a thousand men to thoroughly search the ground such as I went over during the two nights.

From the 15th to the 3rd November Mr. Ommanney with a special party moved from Kasara to Kumdan pada, distance 7 miles; from there to Sawarda 6 miles, from Sawarda to Suryamal 6 miles, from Suryamal to Khodala 5 miles, Khodala to Koshimshet 5 miles Ko-himshet to Nandgaonin the Jawhar State 6 miles, Nandgaon to Raitali in the Jawhar State 7 miles and from Raitali to Mokhada itself 5 miles from Mokhada to Dhondmariachimet in the Mokhada petha 7 miles, from Dhondmariachimet to Alwand, taluka Igatpuri in Nasik district, from Alwand to Mhasroli in the same taiuka 8 miles, Mhasroli to Igatpuri 12 miles, and on the 3rd November joined me at Shahapur. From the above it will be seen that Mr. Ommanney covered a good deal of ground in the nineteen days he was out and that it is fair to presume that the dacoits at present are not within our borders.

On the 26th Govind Rama Wagh, a member of Sakhia's gang, who had been present with him at Sawarda on the 15th and Chappalpada on the 16th, had been arrested by some Thakurs at Poshere, and another of the same gang by name Bhawania was captured at Dhondmariachimet on the night of the 31st. The capture of these two raises the total to 22 arrested since 6th of August, and including the two previously arrested brings the grand total to 24 all arrested in the Thana District. I have not included those who having been so harassed in this district have gone and given themselves up or been arrested in the Nasik and Nagar District.

"On the 3rd of November Mr. Ommanney and I met at Shahapur and arranged after collecting our camp-equipment together from the head-quarters that he should proceed to Suryamal and make that his head-quarters, whilst I to murbad for the same purpose. In this way we shall be each on a flank and thus be able to properly supervise the parties lining the border.

A detachment of the 25th N. I, consisting of 50 men under a Subedar went to Jawhar about the middle of August and were quartered in the school-house, the only place available. Daily patrolling parties were sent out in various directions. At the beginning of October, when the rains had nearly ceased and there appeared no hardship for the men to occupy villages along the Jawhar-Mokhada border, I wrote to the Subedar asking him to post a Naik and six at six villages along the border who should be responsible for the country within a six mile radius and the Subedar with the remainder in a central position to supervise the whole.

The leaders are still at large, and judging from the fact of Sybatia having eluded capture for some years, there appears no ground for supposing, if they exercise ordinary care, that they will be arrested within the next few months unless by mere accident. In spite of their non-capthre they have not committed any dacoities since the end of July, which shows that Police arrangements are as they should be."

Letter from the District Magistrate, Thana,

No. 10558, dated the 21st November 1898, forwarding the above, and stating as follows :—

The reports are submitted now although the operations are not ended; the leaders are still at large and nothing is known as to their whereabour, and it seems unnecessary to delay the report any longer.

I have so short a time at my disposal before leaving this district temporarily that I am unable to enter into all the history of the last year, but the Police reports forwarded herewith are complete in details. I would merely point out in explanation of the fact that no extensive oporations were undertaken until the beginning of the rains, that up to the beginning of March no very serious crime had been perpetrated, and there was nothing to show that any very well organized movement was on foot. The bands were small and their depredations comparatively mild; but Mr. Austin, the District Superintendent of Police at once arranged special Police parties to patrol the localities where he thought there was a chance of the varous bands being brought to book; the Treasury guards were strengthened, and at my request, the District Superintendent moved his camp to Khardi.

The Police force has had an exceedingly bad time ever since July last, and the manner in which they have stuck to duty amid all the discomforts which they have had to endure, is worthy of all praise. Mr. Green and Mr. Ommanney have taken as full a share as possible of all the discomforts of a rainy season in the wilds of Mokhada, where no decent shelter was, as a rule, available, where dry clothes were almost unknown, and where provisions were of the scantiest. They have, of course, been only carrying out their duty; but I should be glad to know that Government contemplates allowing the extra Police to be withdrawn before long.

"Mr. Ommanney has stated his views as to the steps which should be taken for putting a stop to the lawlessness of the Kolis. I am not acquainted with the way in which the Bhil Agency is worked, and I am distinctly of opinion that the best way of bringing the Kolis into line is to open up Mokhada and make it civilized, and this is a point on which I have touched at sufficient length in my last Administration Report."

MEMORANDUM FROM THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

No. 2092, dated the 28th November 1898—Forwarding the above, and stating as follows :—

"2. From the report of the Assistant Superintendent of Police it would appear that the reason for the Kolis, &c., taking to dacoity is the hard treatment they receive from the sawkars, but Government have directed that a full enquiry should be made on this subject (*vide* Government endorsement No. 7343 of 16th instant), and a report will be submitted in due course.

"3. Messrs, Green and Ommanney and the Police under them have worked well under great difficulties, and the results obtained may be considered verys atisfactory, although most of the dacoit leaders are still at large, but the absence of dacoities of late show they are hard pressed and cannot move about with impunity. There can be little doubt that the Police were heavily handicapped in their operations by the nature of the country, which was rendered more difficult owing to the rainy season. Moreover, the reluctance of the villagers at first to give information, possible through fear of the consequences, was another great obstacle. It is hoped, however, that the prosecutions instituted and the departmental punishments inflicted on those who failed to give information will have a salutary effect. The villagers are already evincing a disposition to co-operate more cordially with the Police, and if they would only assist by giving timely information, it should not be long before all the dacoits are accounted for."

THANA ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1897-98 :—

"The north-east portion of the district including Mokhada, Shahapur and Wada, have this year again been infested by gangs of armed dacoits who have looted the Marwari class unmercifully and have in dulged in the most unnecessary acts of brutal violence. Stopping short of murder they have in several instances cut off the lips, ears or noses of their victims and have then disappeared into the jungles. Large bodies of Police (and at the time of writing a Military detachment) have been trying to hunt them down for some time past, but so far without success. Knowing every inch of the country and being assured of the assistance at the hands of the people, most of whom are Kolis like themselves, and of whom some are influenced by fear and the remainder by personal friendship, they have an enormous advantage over their pursuers and can with ordinary luck easily escape them. Not only are the Police ignorant of the country and out of favour with the peasantry, but they have to get about without roads. I would urge as strongly as possible that it is now high time that the long projected road from Mokhada to Khodala on the Wada-Shirghat road be taken in hand without any further delay. In the interests of the district I am humbly of opinion that no consideration of cost should be allowed to stand in the way of the road. At present Mokhada and the villages surrounding it are accessible from the outside only for a portion of the year, at least they are nominally accessible, for officers by carrying very light kit by coolies and walking over the hills by cattle tracks, clambering up and down precipitious ravines and resting at night in native mud hovels, can of season penetrate into the neglected country the carriage of even the smallest of tents is out of the question while the dharmshala common to most Indian villages is to be found only in Mokhada itself so that no long stay in the petha can be effected expectet from any one. In the rainy season the difficultiesof travel—difficulties which I may not have sam, ied—can scarcely be described the rivers often cannot be crossed for days unless the traveller is prepare to swim nalas breast deep must be waded and dry clothes are impossible to obtain. Under the circumstances it is surprising that the Mokhada petha and portions of the south of Shahapur are neglected by superior officers. Mokada is governed more or less by a Mahalkari, whose work is not and cannot be properly surpervised and who has practically a free hand, the whole country forms an ideal field of action for the dacoit who carries on his oefarious practices secure in the knowledge that no officer can approach him without a deal of trouble nor without giving ample warning of his coming. It is certainly something of an anomaly that even now within some 70 or 80 miles of the chief centre of eastern civilisation there should be found a portion of British territory the inhabitants of which are strangers even to the officers to whom their welfare is entrusted and within which there are no made roads, no dharramshlas, practically no wells and apparently but four schools. The people inhabiting this tract might be excused for asking how their condition is any better under the British Raj than it was under the rule of the Peishwa, assessment, hut pay and Local Fund is levied from them, but they get little in return. During the last six years the amount of Local Fund money spent in the petha is only about half of what has been levied from it.

"I trust that I have shown the urgent need of this new road which would open up the petha and allowing free access to it at all seasons of the year, bring the locality into direct communication with other parts of the district. The Local Board is slowly and labouriously making road from Chandrachia Mal to Mokhada which, when finished, will, in connection with a road now being made in the Nasik District, place Mokhada on the road to Ghoti. In the Jawhar State a road is being gradually made from Jawhar to the borders of Mokhada and will in course of time be continued to Mokhada. When all these roads are made and in the nature of things several years must elapse before the work is finished, much will have been accomplished to secure the safety, peace and prosperity of the petha; but it must be borne in mind that the most important part of the undertaking is the construction of theMokhada road—a work beyond the powerst of the District Local Board."

Read Government Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 195-C, W.,—1768, dated the 1st December 1898—

Sanctioning, for consideration when fund are available, the plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,04,830, for the road from Khodala to Mokhada, and directicting that the road should be classed as Provincial, and that the main line from Khodala to Mokhada shovld be first completed, and for the present the larger bridges in miles I, II, VII, VIII and IX may be omitted where passable fords can be substitute,

Resolution.—The Work ot the Thana Police, as described in these papers duing what is on the Western Ghats the most inclement and malarious season ot the year, is entitled to the highest commendation of Government. The district has been kept free of depredations by the dacoits since July last, and in addition to the actual captures which the District Superintendent of Police is able to report, the pressure exerted on the gangs from below the ghats probably contributed in no small degree to the perhaps more conspicuous successes of the Police of the above-ghat districts. The District Magistrate should convey to Mr. Green and Mr. Ommanney and to the men who cheerfully responded to the calls made upon them an expression of the high appreciation with which His Excellency theGovernor in Council has perused these papers.

he urgency of the work on the Khadala-Mokhada road is, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, demonstrated by the facts recorded in these papers apart from considerations arising from the requirements of the ordinary administration of the Thana District, and the Public Works Department should be requested to press on the work, plans and estimates for which have recently been sanctioned, to as early a conclusion as possible

(Signed)C. G. H. FAWCETT,
Under Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX A

Report of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, about the Dacoits who have been infesting Mokhada Petha, Shahapur and Wada Talukas, from January to November 1898,

. . . . . .

9. Before ending this report I should like to bring to your notice the way in which the Police of this district have worked. They have had to work in a very bad country where there are no roads, only foot paths, and where decent food supplies and shelter are not obtainable. During the last month the men have been going over, one after the other, with fever, &c., and yet through it all there has hardly been a grumble, and the men have always been willing to do anything asked for them. I should specially like to recomend Chief Constable Mahadu Pandu, Head Constable, 1st Class, Gopal Dharmaji, Head Conftable, 2nd Class, Firoha Maneckji, Head Constable, 3rd Class, Bahiru Gangai, Head Constatable, 3rd Class, Daji Ragho Sakpal, Head Constable, 4th Class, Ragunath Devaji, Haridata Lalta (Surat), and Constables Gangadin (Surat), Rajaram Rugunath, Dhondu Krishna Gaikwad, Govind Babaji Gawari, Dhondu Shinde, and two other men of the Surat Police whose names * are not known.

* *Note.*—It has sincebeen reported to Government that the two men referred to were Third Class Armed Constable Sajansing Sawalsing and First Class Armed Constable Dhokal Awasari.

ADVICE to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasent to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at is 1-2d per bottle.

THE PROSECUTION AGAINST THE SUNDERDAS MILL.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

THE prosecution instituted by the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality against the Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Mill, Ld., and its engineer, Mr. Runchordas Bhugwandas, for having contravened the provisions of clause (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of section 391 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act in respect of the furnances of the mill at Gilder Street, came on for a further hearing yesterday morning, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Municipality, and Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Noble and Bland, represented the defendants. Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer, was present in court.

Mr. Crawford said that this was a case under section 391 of the Municipal Act, which provided that no person should use or permit to be used any furnace which did not, so far as it was practicable, consume its own smoke. Apparently when furnaces were not so constructed as to consume their own smoke, then those who used such furnaces came within the terms of the clauses for negligent use of such furnaces. In both sections occurred the expression "so far as practicable," which had already received an interpretation under similar provision in England, and a reference to the case would be found in Messrs. Scott and Robertson's Commentary on the Municipal Act. He (Mr. Crawford) thought that evidence would show that it was perfectly practicable to carry on business of the cotton spinning and weaving mills without any nuisance provided the furnaces were so constructed and their use so regulated as to practically consume their own smoke. He need hardly say that there was no question in the present case of strangling any thriving industry, or anything of that kind. The Municipal Commissioner was fully alive to the importance of the mill industry, and was fully alive that it must go on, but that officer had a duty to perform to the public in general. No one in Bombay during the last two or three years failed to see that there was an enormous amount of smoke issuing from these chimneys in the mills, but whether that could be avoided or not was a question with which the Court would have to deal. The reason why they had brought up this particular mill was this: It was one of the worst offenders—he would not say the worst offenders—and it was one to whom warnings had been conveyed several times, so long ago as the year 1893 and so late as 1898. So long ago as 1893 remonstrances were addressed to the mill, and the managers informed of the nuisance due to careless stoking. There was an improvement. Again in 1898, on the 4th of June, a complaint was made against them. The managers were again addressed in similar terms, and they said that they had taken such steps as would prevent a recurrence of the nuisance complained of. Then came the observations of various mills which led to the present prosecution. The offence was committed on the 2nd of March, and evidence would be produced before the court of thoroughly competent and intelligent witnesses, namely, Mr. Hewett, Assistant Executive Engineer in charge of the workshops, whose evidence would be that of an expert, and Mr. Leask, who actually took observations on that occasion. Mr. Hewett made observations on the 2nd of March for about an hour and a quarter, and during that time there was a light smoke from the chimney for nine minutes, black smoke, for seventeen and dense smoke for forty-nine. Then followed the summons in this case, and after the summons there was no doubt a great improvement. On the occasion that Mr. Hewett went to see the mill he found that the boilers were fitted with what was known as Meldrum's forced draft, which was an artificial appliance by means of which air could be introduced, whereby a more perfect combustion of the gases which had not been consumed would emanate in the chimney in the shape of smoke; that Meldrum's forced draft was not in use, and that would be, he (Mr. Crawford) submitted, considered evidence of not taking precautions which were at their hand, and which would obviously have minimised the emission of thick smoke which resulted. On the 15th March further observations were taken, and it was found that the mill was by no means a serious offender on that occasion. They were, as stated by the engineer, working practically under the same conditions, using the same class of coal; but on that occasion the Meldrum's forced draft appeared to have been in use, and that was apparently the cause of the reduction of the smoke.

Mr. Bertram Henry Hewett, examined by Mr. Crawford, said that he was engineer in charge of the Municipal workshops and machinery. He visited the Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Mill on three different occasions. He was twice inside the mill premises, but on the third occasion witness did not go inside, but went only as far as the door way—just inside the doorway. It was on the 2nd March that he went for the second time into the mill premises for the purposes of taking observations regarding the working of the mill. Mr. Leask was with him at the time, but he took his observations from the outside, Mr. Leask arrived at 8-30 a.m. Witness could say exactly what time the observations commenced but it was between 8-30 and 9a.m. Witness made a report on the same day of the result of his observations and inquiries. (The report was put in and read by Mr. Crawford.) The witness, continuing, said that the result of his observations and inquiries were correctly stated in the report. Witness derived his conclusions from what he had seen. He had modified one conclusion since then. From the second series of observations there was no excessive smoke produced, and witness concluded from it that it was possible that Meldrum's forced draft almost entirely minimised the smoke nuisance. The Meldrum's forced draft was a sort of mechanical contrivance by which air could be forced into the fire grate. Witness visited the mill on the 16th March for the third time, and made a report of the results of the notes taken by him on that day. On occasion witness did not see much and made his report from what he saw in the furnaces of the mill, which consumed their own smoke and therefore the prosecution should abandon the first charge preferred against his clients.

The magistrate said that it had been shown that proper appliances were used in the mill and that Mr Smetham should not say anything with regard to the first charge

Addressing the court on the second charge, Mr Smitham submitted that the defendants were very unfairly treated. The observations were taken by the prosecution, behind the defendant's back and without calling their attention to the nuisance complained of. Mr. Leask selected this particular mill because it possibly affected the members of the Byculla Club. The section has been a dead letter and the Municipality would have still been sleeping over it, but for the noise made in the papers, and the Sunderdas Mill was made the victim of the public clamour. The observations were made by people who had no special training in the matter, and therefore their evidence should be received with caution. At the time the observationf were taken they were cleaning the fires and that caused smoke. Mr. Smetham asked the Court to construe the words of the Act in a liberal manner, specially at the time when the mills in Bombay were working at a great disadvantage owing to want of hands during the plague scare. They had all the best appliances and if there was some heavy smoke possibly on account of bad stoking, defendants should not be made wholly responsible for it. He asked the court to discharge his client, or if they had been held guilty by the magistrate, they should be punished, inflicting on them a fine only.

Mr. Crawford contended that the charge of negligence was supported by the witnesses for the defence.

The magistrate, in giving his decision said that the mill was properly found and furnished with one of the best means of consuming the smoke. The Meldrum forced draft was in constant use, and it was in the interest of the defendants to use it regularly. The consulting engineer's saw it almost daily, and he never saw the chimney smoking badly. In the consulting engineer's opinion a mill provided with Meldrums patent could not possibly create a nuisance. But it was admitted that while cleaning fires, smoke was caused for a short time. This and other evidence satisfied him (the magistrate) that the mill did not ordinarily have a smoky chimney. On the other hand Mr. Leask's evidence, which was corroborated by Mr. Hewett showed that on a particular day for about an hour and a quarter there was an undoubted nuisance. That evidence could not be contradicted and was quite trust worthy. The municipality was bound to prosecute offenders, who caused a nuisance to the public. There was in the present case no bias on the part of the officers, who did their duty manly in recording facts and giving evidence regarding them. He must conclude that on the 2nd March at the particular hour in the morning there was a nuisance. It was, however, not alleged that this was the constant and habitual condition of the mill. It was explained that while they were cleaning fires there must be some smoke, and nothing could prevent it. It was also the practice to clean the fires daily at that hour, and it was probable that the nuisance complained of was due to cleaning, although on the occasion in question it lasted somewhat longer than necessary. The Meldrum's patent was not in use at the time because the steam was blowing off from the safety valve. This was admitted. The Act did not require that the mill should be a habitual offender, but it would not be advisable to prosecute for an exceptional offence which was almost accidental. He did not think he should punish the accused because one day at a particular hour there was more smoke than was necessary. The fact had been partly explained by the cleaning of the fires and also by the employment of a substitute foreman, who was not efficient. In such a case, the prosecution should rest upon observations extending over a series of days and at different hours. The second observations showed that there was no nuisance whatever. He was not prepared to punish for what appeared to be an accidental nuisance on a particular day. He trusted, however, that the mill would be more careful and try to avoid any further accident of the the kind. During cleaning hours there must be smoke, but at all other times with proper means of Meldrum's patent, the nuisance would be impossible if it were worked with ordinary care and intelligence. The accused were discharged.

KOLHAPUR SIDE-LIGHTS.

THE TREATMENT OF A PLEADER.

IN a series of remarkable extracts from the "Kolhapur State Gazette," ten days ago, we reproduced the following :—

Government Notifications, &c., General Department, dated 1st March, 1899, No 56.—It is hereby notified for the information of the Revenue and Magistrates' Courts and the general public, that as Mr. D. C. Fernandez, an Inhabitant of Karwir, is found to have submitted to the Bombay Government petitions about some groundless allegations against the Durbar H. H the Maharaja of Karwir has ordered that the said Fernandez should not be allowed by any of the said Courts to practise as Mukhtiar Vakil, and that his application on behalf of anybody should not be accepted by any Court.—By Order, R. V. Sabnis, Divan Sirkar, Karwir.

Even if the petitioner had made "some groundless allegations against the Durbar," thus officially ordering him to be "boycotted" would be unjust. But of the nature of those communications and of the allegations against the Durbar we leave our readers to judge. We may say that Mr. Fernandez did not write the letters to us of which, he says, he is suspected, nor was he in any way concerned in their production or publication. A comparison of the literary style of the two writers will leave no doubt upon that point. We had obtained copies of the petitions which Mr. Fernandez addressed to Government and reproduce them below :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable, Governor-in-Council, Bombay.

The humble petition of D. C. Fernandez,
(address) Pleader, Camp, Kolhapur,

May it please Your Excellency,—On the 5th October I received a note from the Head Clerk of the Kolhapur Agency under instructions from the Political Agent desiring me to come and see him. I replied that I was unwell, but nevertheless that I would come if the weather improved, and if not, that I would call the next morning. A second message came to say as it was raining no longer, the Political Agent expected me to come at once, to which I replied that the weather was threatening and that I could not venture to come without a conveyance. In reply to this a carriage was sent by the Political Agent with a request for my immediate attendance. On my arrival at the Residency, the Political Agent asked me in the presence of the Divan of Kolhapur if I was the author of or concerned in letters appearing against him in the "Bombay Gazette." This question was put to me by Colonel Wray with great violence, and he informed me in the same tone that he suspected me in this matter, that he would take vengeance upon me, and that the Durbar also would make me suffer if I did not then and there remove the suspicion against me. I replied that the only way that I could suggest was that I should write to the editor of the "Bombay Gazette" asking him to say whether his suspicions were correct or no. He replied that there was no time for that course, but that I must clear myself at once. After some further conversation he told the Divan to convey to his Highness the Maharaja an account of the interview, so that the Maharaja might pass his orders against me. Colonel Wray based his suspicion against me on the ground that I had drafted the petition sent to your Government by the boy, Bacha Mattoo, in October last, and another petition on behalf of one Hassankhan, recently an accused in the Court of the First Class Railway Magistrate, Kolhapur. Then Colonel Wray told me "that he had taken away my sanad to practice in the Agency Court and that I should take no case in connection with any other Court under this Agency;" he further said that he would take measures through the Divan and his Highness to prevent me from practising in the State Courts. All of these and his further remarks were addressed to me in a most offensive and unbecoming manner. I may here remark that this interview took place immediately after the letter signed by *Fiat Lux*, printed in the "Bombay Gazette" of October 4th, had been read by Colonel Wray, a fact which will account for the ill-temper with which Colonel Wray engaged me in conversation (a copy of this letter is appended to this application).

I am a man with a wife and three children to support, and I approach your Excellency with the conviction that you will not allow me to be deprived of my daily bread in this manner. In thus addressing your Excellency I crave that you will be pleased to protect me; and

That you will be pleased to rule that this action of Colonel Wray is not an official action of an officer of Her Majesty, but an action purely private and independent, and therefore open for me to take action, as I may be advised to take against it, without sanction from Government.

In conclusion, I beg to add that this application of mine contains no statement which I am not prepared to verify on oath.—I beg, &c,

Kolhapur, October.

To the Private Secretary, H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Sir,—I beg that you will kindly lay the following statement before H. E. the Governor, and inform me of any orders that H. E. may be pleased to pass on the matter.

Ever since the incident which occurred between me and Colonel Wray on the 5th of October 1898, and about which I have sent in my petition to H. E's Government, I have noticed some strange people loitering near my house, and on inquiry I have learnt that some detectives have been posted by the authorities to watch who comes to my house. During these past few days I noticed some peculiar behaviour on the part of these people, and on watching them closely I found that they are seeking an opportunity to find me in some solitary place. My suspicions being thus roused, I tried to speak to these people, but as I was approaching them they began running away. However, I followed them up to the police station in the Sadar Bazar, into which they entered, and having a friend in my company, and also in the presence of a lot of people who followed on seeing them run, I asked them what they were about and why they were seeking me. They told me that they had been posted by H. H. the Maharaja and the Political Agent. I asked why? What have I done? And they said that they had orders to watch who comes to my house and report about it daily. I said to them that if such was the case, then why do you hide yourself? If you will come and sit in front of my gates, I will have no objection to your doing so and noting the name of every person that visits my house. They replied that they had orders to hide themselves and watch just in the manner they have been doing. I said that from their demeanour I was in doubt that they were seeking to do an injury to my person or to attack my house at night. However, I requested them to inform their employers that I had done no wrong or any criminal act to cause me to fear the presence of the officers of the law, and I said that if they would come and watch my house openly I should have less reason to complain.

Now, in approaching H. E., I beg to submit that this is all intended simply to harass me and to injure my reputation by causing it to be reported among the common people that my house had been placed under the police surveiiance, and that it is the doing of Colonel Wray because he suspects me, as he suspects many others, as being the author of the letters appearing against him in one of the Bombay dailies regarding his plague measures. I pray that in his Excellency's Government will be pleased to direct that Her Imperial Majesty's representative at Kolhapur must not treat any of HerMajesty's subjects in the way and manner in which I have been treated these past few days. Such detectives having pursued and questioned my clients, the result is that some of them have discontinued coming to me and thus my business has been interfered with. I own a house within the limits of the Kolhapur Cantonment, in that part of it which has been temporarily handed over to Kolhapur State authorities, but practically I am under H. E.'s jurisdiction, and I have lived here for the past twenty years. I pray that H.E. will be pleased to send down some officer to make inquiries into the scandalous condition to which this station has been reduced during the past whole year and also to inquire how Colonel Wray can and does make people suffer through the Kolhapur Durbar. I also pray that H. E. will remove Colonel Wray from Kolhapur and thus deliver us, who are, in our suffering, daily praying for the longed-for day of deliverance to come soon. I crave your forgiveness for what might appear that I have said too plainly, as our troubles have been so prolonged, and I also pray that this matter may be expedited as I fear that some harm is being contemplated against my person and property and am living in daily fear of the Political Agent's doing some wrong act towards me. For the act, etc., I will ever pray.—I beg, etc.

November 2nd, 1898. (Sd.) D. C. F.

May it please Your Excellency,—I beg to send through the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S-M, C., the petitions which I originally submitted directly to your Government, dated as under, in accordance with the directions contained in the letter I have received from the Political Agent, dated 24th November 1898, which reached me on the 25th instant: (*a*) My printed petition, dated the 19th of October 1898; (*b*) Written petition, dated 2nd November 1898; and (*c*) Copies of letters from the Agency Head Clerk.

I humbly crave permission to make the following additional statements to those I have already brought forward in reference to the matter under compliant :—

(1) That in my printed petition I have tried to state the actual words used by Colonel Wray during the interview of the 5th October. It might be said by him that since he had granted me permission to practice in his Courts it was quite within his power to disallow that practice, but since I was not then appearing before him to act in any judicial proceeding or other official matter, and the interview was of a purely private nature, he had no occasion to exercise either his official powers or discretion against me.

(2) That I have evidence to prove that the Kolhapur State police have been recently engaged in making inquiries relating to the purchase of a piece of land which I bought about two years ago. This matter contains no basis for police investigation, much less is there any ground to enable the police to take cognizance of it without a complaint; neither has there been any complaint made to anybody by anyone to legalise an inquiry of any sort being set on foot. The piece of land alluded to was mortgaged by its owner to a money-lender, whom he had also authorised to sell it, as he himself had gone to reside in Bombay. Hence my transaction began with the money-lender, and from him I bought that piece of land; but as some disagreement took place between the money-lender and the owner of the land, the latter put a notice about it in a local paper here. The matter was, however, not allowed to go further than that, and the parties agreeing among themselves the owner passed a sale-deed of the land in my favour, and thus completed the transaction. Now, why the police should inquire into this matter two years after the transaction has been completed, and that, too, without there being any complaint made to them, is a question, which I submit, clearly suggests the fact that it is the result of the threats used against me by Colonel Wray on the 5th of October; and since the police appear to be so hard up as to take in hand such a matter as that alluded to above, I rightly apprehend, that failing fair, foul means will be resorted to, and there can be no knowing what conclusions may be brought forward against me. Up to the 5th of October there were no police, as there are now, posted to watch and report the names of the persons visiting my house; there was no police investigation into my past life as is now going on; no one dared to say, as Colonel Wray, with a certain amount of guardedness has been lately saying, that I am not a fit person to associate with the European community of this station, almost all of whom I am proud to be able to reckon as my friends; and last, but not least, I must add that Colonel Wray himself would not have dreamt of such things being done or said against me till the rupture of the cordial relations that existed between us until March last when he asked me not to superintend his gardens any more which I had hitherto done at the request of Mrs. Wray; and this was done, just after his quarrel with the Church, of which I am a member and a communicant, began. I again respectfully submit that from all this your Government will be pleased to accept the conclusion that all this harassing to which I have been subjected is the result of Colonel Wray's suspicion against me, viz, that I am the author of the letter of *Fiat Lux* which appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" against Kolhapur plague measures, and I can support my allegations on this point with evidence.

(3) I beg permission to prove that, before the differences between Colonel Wray and the Kolhapur Durbar a year ago had reached that point of crisis at which they were privately settled by one of the high officials of your Excellency's Government, Colonel Wray had prepared a list of charges of a very grave nature against certain of the State officials whom he considered to be friendly towards his adversaries, and actually instigated a certain individual to prosecute those charges; but as soon as the differences with the Durbar were settled, he dropped them altogether. I submit that this instance tends to show that it is the usual practice of Colonel Wray to harass in such a manner those who happen to incur his displeasure.

In conclusion, I pray as follows :—

(*a*) That with reference to my printed petition, dated the 19th October 1898, your Government will be pleased to grant me the ruling thereinprayed for.

(*b*) That with reference to the harassing and tyranny to which I have been, and am even now, subjected at the instance of Colonel Wray, since I accuse him of having unlawfully used his official position to gain private revenge against me, I humbly pray that your Government will be pleased to appoint a commission to make sifting inquiries into the matter of my complaint, and allow me an opportunity to lead all such evidence in support of it as I may be advised to lead; and I also pray that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that all such measures as are required for the ends of justice will be adopted in the matter.

For the act of kindness and justice I shall ever pray.—I beg, &c.,

Kolhapur, November, 1898,

Mr. Fernandez' case cries aloud for redress.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Roker, 2,263 tons, Captain A Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Said, 12th March, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vasna, 503 tons, Captain P H Martyr arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, 23th March in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain D Campbell, sailed yesterday, for Linga and Bahrein, with a general cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Shanghai, 2,163 tons, Captain C D Bennett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 21st March with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 25th March, with a general cargo. Mr Miller, Mr and Mrs Whitworth as cabin, and 94 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAI S.

THE P and O Co's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain C C Talbot, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Hong Kong with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Joseph, Mr and Mrs Whitworth, Mr R J Hunter, Mr and Mrs R F Morris, and Mr F T Simpson.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 28.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Cocoanada	517	Hartley			M M & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Valuia	2111	Thomas			Montecheff
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Kerbella	1168	Willis	Calcutta		M M & Co
Aphrodite	2568	Morgan			P & O Co
Patna	1149	Ackison			M M & Co
Ooloobara	3420	Leo			M M & Co
Coningsbey	2158	Smith			R Brothers
Clyde	2148	Symons			P & O Co
Den of Ogil	2521	Spence	Bombay		Co
Strathcaron	2050	Quicke			Do
H M S Flagship Eclipse	Bush				Royal Navy
Nizam	2041	Craigen			T M & Co
Khandalla	1316	Whitehead			M M & Co
Monarch	4770	Murray			K N & Co
Bingo Maru	4889

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Hong Kong paper wirtes suggesting the employment of Chinese in the British Navy. The standing crew of the "Tamar" consists of about 100 Chinese bluejackets, mostly drawn from the colony, and a few petty officers, who are, with few exceptions, British. He adds: What kind of sailors do the Chinese make? From an interview I had with an officer of the "Tamar," I learned that they had many good qualities, which made them exceptionally useful on board; but that the "Tamar," not being a seagoing ship, they had no opportunities of displaying the most valuable qualifications of the sailor—namely, gunnery and torpedo work. As far as splicing a rope, making a sail, or the ordinary routine work of a ship went, they could give points to Jack himself, and, in addition their conduct was good, and they are extremely fond of the life. Another Chinese element in our squadron serving in the East is the domestic class, some ships carrying as many as 30. These are messmen, cooks, &c., with whom no European can compete. Our ships also carry a certain proportion of Chinese stokers, who give every satisfaction.

A correspondent, writing from Hong Kong, tells me he had a long conversation the other day with an American naval officer, who has perhaps been more talked about in England than most of his confreres, but does not wish his name to appear in this connection. My correspondent says he was very much struck with the descriptions the American gave him of the methods of preparation for battle of the American fleet off Santiago, when they were at the particular time that he was mentioning inferior in numbers to the Spanish squadron they were expecting under Admiral Cervera. It showed how much the naval engineer is concerned in the fighting of a warship or squadron, and how much he could influence an action by the advice and suggestions he could offer beforehand in any council of war that may be held. The suggestions of this naval officer were principally concerned in the fire arrangements, the protection against fire, the removal of all inflammable material, and the disposition and method of working coal out of the bunkers so as to give the maximum amount of protection and minimum danger to stability of the vessel, and he thought they would have largely contributed to the success of an action had the two fleets met at sea, as they originally expected to do, and had they been adopted in the United States fleet, and not thought of in the Spanish fleet.

The "Surly," continues to give out volumes of sooty residuum, and to be no nearer to solving the problem of how to burn oil without smoke than she was at the outset of her experiments a year ago. At present, she only develops about one-third of her natural horse-power, but experts are of opinion that her combustion-chamber ought to be three times as large as it is. Anyhow, the use of oil fuel has been attended with no more success in Americe than it has with us. When the "Stiletto" returned to Newport, the system did not give satisfaction. The commandant of the torpedo station reported that the use of fuel oil was more expensive and less satisfactory than coal and that the boat was less available and less reliable than when using coal. In view of these statements and his recommendation that the fuel oil apparatus be removed, it has been taken out.

I would like to call attention one more, writes a correspondent though I have often done it in former years, to the slipshod way in which the official Navy List is produced, at any rate as far as the engineer officers are concerned. Let anyone who doubts me refer to only one page of the last number for March. On page 241 let him find under the head of "Curlew," and engineer "in lieu of a chief engineer." The next ship is "Cyclopse" of exactly the same horse-power, which carries a fleet engineer. The next two names are "Cygnet" and "Cynthia," of precisely the same character, but the former has an engineer, not "in lieu of a chief," and the latter has a full blown chief engineer. On the following page I find the "Decoy," 4'200 horse-power, with an engineer "in lieu of a chief," and the "Desperate," 5,000 horse-power, and a commander's command, with an engineer only.

The *Armee Verordnungsblatt*, the organ of the German Ministry of War, publishes full particulars of the autumn manœuvres for 1899. The manœuvres will be confined to the 13th, 14th, and 17th Army Corps supplemented by cavalry brigades from other army corps. The 13th, 14th, and 15th Army Corps will take part in one set of manœuvres. Their headquarters are respectively, Stuttgart in Wurtemberg, Karlsruhe in Baden, and Strassburg in Alsace. The 13th and 14th Army Corps will each have attached a cavalry division, the horse batteries of a regiment of field artillery, a pioneer detachment, and a balloon company The pioneer detachment to the 13th Army Corps will be mounted on bicycles. The cavalry division attached to the same corps will consist of the two brigades belonging to it, one of uhlans and the other of dragoons, and a uhlan brigade from Saarburg belonging to the 15th Army Corps. The cavalry division attached to the 14th Army Corps will consist of its own brigade of dragoons, a brigade of dragoons from Metz belonging to the 16th Army Corps, and a brigade of dragoons and uhlans from Trier belonging to the 8th Army Corps

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* very little sympathy is bestowed upon the Gozernment, even by the patriotic press, in connection with the misfortunes which have befallen the Army Bill in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag. It is pointed out that those sections of the bill in support of which the Government had advanced cogent and logical resons were accepted almost without debate. This was the case with the sections concerning the reorganisation and increase of the field artillery, and the formation of three new army corps out of existing troops with the necessary divisional staffs. In proposing the formation of several new cavalry regiments, however, the Ministry of War involved itself in various contradictions. It described the recently formed squadrons of "mounted chasseurs" or *Meldereiter* (cavalry for carrying despatches and orders in the field) as having proved themselves exceedingly serviceable, an opinion universally entertained in military circles. But while proposing the formation of new squadrons of these troops as an addition to the Bavarian and Saxon contingents of ther German Army, the Ministry of War wished to abolish the Prussian detached squadrons of *Meldereiter* as such, and to incorporate them as a portion of three new Prussian cavalry regiments which it was intended to form. The inconsistencies of these proposals confused and misled even the staunchest supporters of the Government.

The Grand Duke Vladimir, Commander-in-Chief of the Troops of the Guard and of the military district of St. Petersburg, with other officers was present a few days ago at a lecture given by Captain Count Nostitz on the disturbances on the north-west frontier of India in 1897. The lecturer gave a detailed description of the Anglo-Indian Army, which he had had the opportutity of seeing and declared that its chief defects were the insufficient number of British officers attached to the native regiments and the absence of a reserve of officers. Coming to the campaign itself, he professed himself unable to comprehend the inactivity of the British forces at the first in spite of there being 12,000 regular troops at Peshawur. He admitted however that the nature of the country made the transport of baggage a matter of difficulty The attack on Dargai would not have been necessary had the village captured two days before, not been abandoned. He did not consider this engagement a satisfactory one, as the first attack was unsuccessful, though the loss of life was not great. Great Britain could not claim to have thoroughly crushed the tribesmen, not one of whose leaders had been captured, despite great expense and considerable loss of men and officers. He paid a high tribute to Sir William Lockhart, who he said, soon put matters straight when he arrived on the scene. Things would have been different had Sir William been in India at the time the campaign began.

There is living at Wolgast, on the Baltic, a veteran named Schmidt, who served in the Liberation War of 1813-15. Schmidt has just celebrated his 104th birthday. He was the recipient of many congratulatory messages but was specially delighted with a cabinet photograph of William I, which the ruling Emperor had ordered to be presented to him in his name. The photograph was followed during the day by a telegram from the Emperor: "As I have learnt to my pleasure you are celebrating to-day the completion of your 104th year. While I congratulate you on this unique occasion I at the same time salute in you perhaps the last surviving participator in the fight for the liberation of Prussia from the yoke of foreign rule. May the picture of the late Emperor William I which I have caused to be forwarded to you to-day serve as a proof of my joyous participation in the Divine blessing which has permitted you, a veteren rom the days of the old Emperor's youth to witness he unification of the Fatherland and rejoice up to he present time in its[greatness."

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47 Cures for 47 Diseases.

Professor ALFRED HUBERT, F.B.P.A., the well-known Phrenologist, Character Reader, and Nerve Specialist, of 23, Oxford Street, London, W., writes:—"DEAR SIR,—Permit me to add my testimony to the immense value of your Home Remedies. In many cases personally known to me, their prompt use has proved highly satisfactory. Even in chronic cases, the beneficial effects have been marvellous. The medicines possess a most pleasant flavour—so much so that my children are, if anything, too eager to repeat the dose. The price is ridiculously low. So satisfied am I with your method of curing disease, that not only do I speak freely to people in general of your system, but strongly recommend to you those of my clients in need of medical treatment, and I use the same for myself and for my family."

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STOWER'S PEACH BITTERS.

WHOLESOME, PURE, DELICIOUS.

A PERFECT APPETISER,

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

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Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

"None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

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NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

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It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

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A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."

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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

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Invalids—

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."

H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."

WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

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The Aged—

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Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

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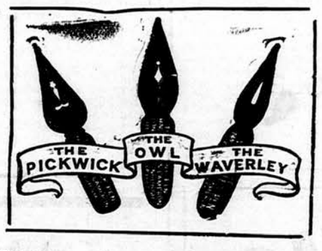

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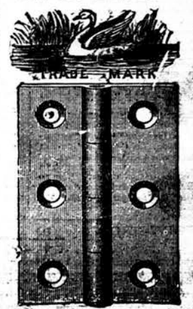

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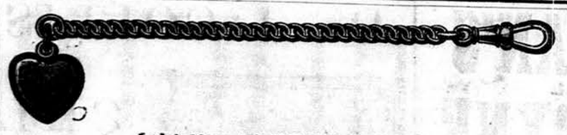
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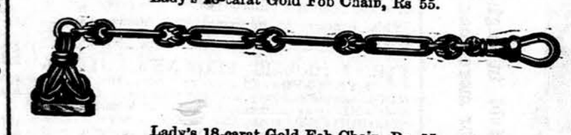
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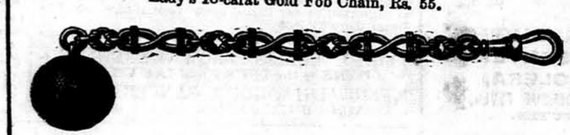
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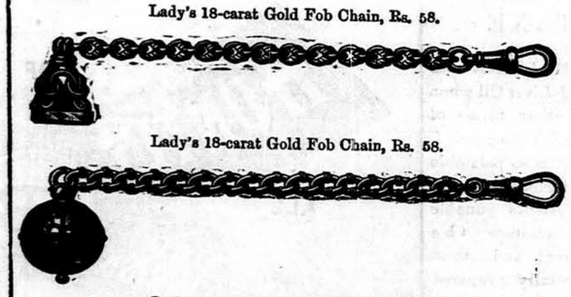
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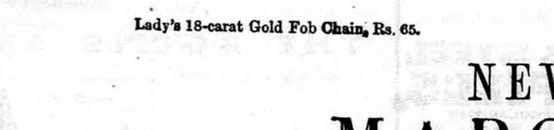
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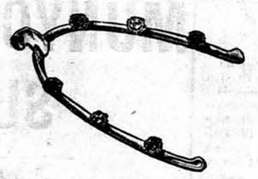
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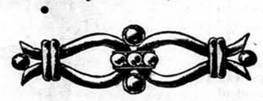
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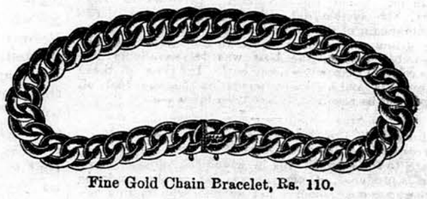
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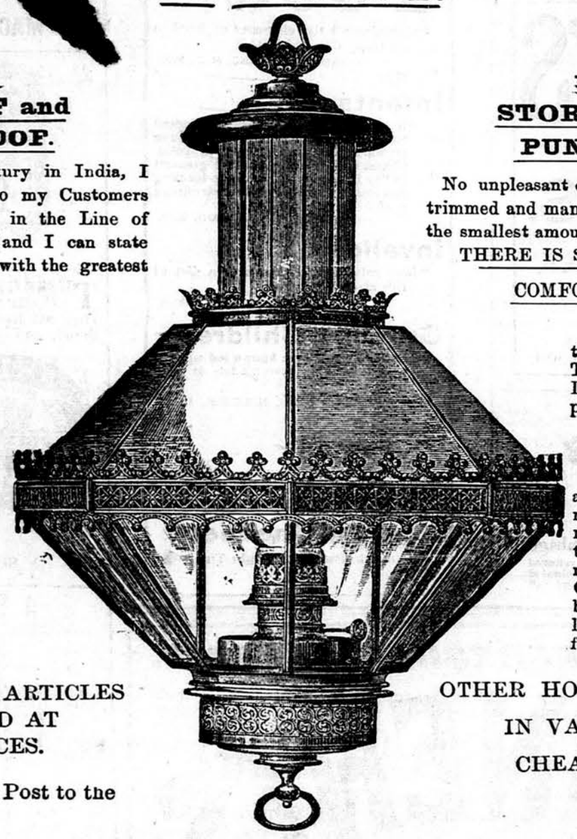

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